



STIC Search Report

EIC 2800

STIC Database Tracking Number: 116146

TO: Mariceli Santiago
Location: JEF 3D34
Art Unit : 2879
Tuesday, March 09, 2004

Case Serial Number: 09/478198

From: Irina Speckhard
Location: EIC 2800 JEF 4B59
Phone: (571) 272-2554
irina.speckhard@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Examiner Santiago,

Please find attached first-pass prior-art search results from the patent and non-patent abstract and full-text databases. The results were based on claims and statements of technical problems and solutions. Tagged records might be worth your review as well as the rest of the references provided.

If you need further searching or have questions or comments, please let me know.

Thank you,

Irina Speckhard

116146

SEARCH REQUEST FORM Scientific and Technical Information Center - EIC2800

Rev. 8/27/01 This is an experimental format -- Please give suggestions or comments to Jeff Harrison, CP4-9C18, 306-5429.

Date <u>3/4/04</u>	Serial # <u>091478,198</u>	Priority Application Date <u>1/8/1999</u>
Your Name <u>Mariceli Santiago</u>		Examiner # <u>77283</u>
AU <u>12879</u>	Phone <u>571-272-2464</u>	Room <u>3D34</u>
In what format would you like your results? Paper is the default. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PAPER <input type="checkbox"/> DISK <input type="checkbox"/> EMAIL		

If submitting more than one search, please prioritize in order of need.

The EIC searcher normally will contact you before beginning a prior art search. If you would like to sit with a searcher for an interactive search, please notify one of the searchers.

03-05-04 402:12 PM

Where have you searched so far on this case?

Circle: USPTO EPO PTO Abs IBM TDB

Other:

What relevant art have you found so far? Please attach pertinent citations or
Information Disclosure Statements. see attached copy foreign office action and
References cited

What types of references would you like? Please checkmark:

Primary Refs Nonpatent Literature _____ Other _____
Secondary Refs Foreign Patents _____
Teaching Refs _____

What is the topic, such as the novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific facets defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, registry numbers, definitions, structures, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract and pertinent claims.

Subject matter for independent claims 13,25,49 & 61.

Manufacturing process having multiple steps A, B and C performed
in sequence one after the other.

Step B taking a longer time than either steps A and B, or
having a number of elements (i.e., display panels) greater than
the number of elements processed by steps A or Step B.

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Searcher Phone: _____
Searcher Location: STIC-EIC2800, CP4-9C18
Date Searcher Picked Up: 3/8/04
Date Completed: 3/8/04
Searcher Prep/Rev Time: 170
Online Time: 120

Type of Search
Structure (#) _____
Bibliographic
Litigation _____
Fulltext
Patent Family
Other All

Vendors
STN
Dialog
Questel/Orbit _____
Lexis-Nexis _____
WWW/Internet _____
Other _____

03/08/2004

09/478,198

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SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2004/Feb W5

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(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info

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(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Feb

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(c) 2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)

File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Feb

(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.

File 144:Pascal 1973-2004/Feb W5

(c) 2004 INIST/CNRS

File 305:Analytical Abstracts 1980-2004/Jan W4

(c) 2004 Royal Soc Chemistry

*File 305: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicate removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.

File 315:ChemEng & Biotec Abs 1970-2004/Feb

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200415

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Oct(Updated 040202)

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*File 347: JAPIO data problems with year 2000 records are now fixed. Alerts have been run. See HELP NEWS 347 for details.

File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2003/Nov

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File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

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*File 371: This file is not currently updating. The last update is 200209.

03/08/2004

09/478,198

Set	Items	Description
S1	31504	AU=(INOUE, Y? OR INOUE Y?)
S2	90	S1 AND (DISPLAY? ? OR NUMBER? ?) (3N) PANEL?
S3	0	S2 AND (FIRST OR ONE) () (STEP OR STEPS)
S4	0	S2 AND (THIRD OR THREE) () (STEP OR STEPS)
S5	0	S2 AND (MULTISTEP? ? OR MULTI()STEP? ? OR MULTIPL???()STEP? ?) (3N) (FABRICAT?????? OR MANUFACTUR???????)
S6	3	S2 AND PROCESS??????(3N)UNIT? ?
S7	3	RD (unique items)
S8	87	S2 NOT S6
S9	0	S8 AND (EXTEND?????? OR LONG OR LONGER) (3N) PROCESS???????
?		

EIC2800

Irina Speckhard

571 272 25 54

7/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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06867567
HIGH FUNCTIONALITY REMOTE CONTROL DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 2001-095070 [JP 2001095070 A]
PUBLISHED: April 06, 2001 (20010406)
INVENTOR(s): YAMAZAKI TOMOTAKA
 INADA SHINSAKU
 UETAKE AKIHIRO
 INOUE YASUYUKI
APPLICANT(s): SONY CORP
APPL. NO.: 11-267296 [JP 99267296]
FILED: September 21, 1999 (19990921)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a high functionality remote controller which performs many remote operations using a single device.

SOLUTION: This high functionality remote controller is provided with a picture input means which inputs an image related to a remote control object apparatus, a sound input means which inputs sound information, an image display and input panel means which displays the image inputted from the picture input means and is capable of new image input, an infrared signal transmission/ reception means for signal transmission to and reception from the apparatus, a central processing unit CPU which processes signals inputted from the image input means, a sound input means, and the panel means to control transmission of a control command from the infrared signal transmission/reception means to the apparatus, and a storage device in which a program for this control and data are stored.

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7/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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06621084
PRODUCTION OF DISPLAY PANEL AND METHOD FOR TRANSFERRING AND PLACING OF DISPLAY PANEL

PUB. NO.: 2000-206895 [JP 2000206895 A]
PUBLISHED: July 28, 2000 (20000728).
INVENTOR(s): INOUE YOSHIYASU
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP
APPL. NO.: 11-002545 [JP 992545]
FILED: January 08, 1999 (19990108)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve the efficiency of a production process and production line for display panels by setting the number of processing units in a processing stage requiring much processing time per number of sheets of unit panels larger than the

number of the processing units of the display
 panels in the processing stage just before the same.

SOLUTION: In the process for producing display panels, the number of the processing units in the processing stage requiring the much processing time per number of sheets of unit panels as compared with the processing stage just before the same is set larger than the number of the processing units of the ***display*** ***panels*** in the processing stage just before the same. The display panel transfer device to be used comprise an filled cassette transporting unit 23 for transporting filled cassette 22a and 22b housed with the display panels 21 in vertical direction, an empty cassette transfer unit 25 for transporting empty cassettes 24a and 24b and a ***display*** ***panel*** transfer unit 26. The ***display*** panel transfer unit 26 takes the display panels 21 out of the filled cassette 22a and houses the display panels 21 into the empty cassettes 24a.

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7/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 347)
 DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
 (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04536724
 DATA PROCESSOR HAVING PEN DEVICE AND KEYBOARD CHECK DESIGNATING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 06-180624 [JP 6180624 A]
 PUBLISHED: June 28, 1994 (19940628)
 INVENTOR(s): UEDA AKI
 KINOSHITA KOJI
 INOUE YUICHI
 GOTO TOSHIYA
 APPLICANT(s): TOSHIBA CORP [000307] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
 TOSHIBA COMPUT ENG CORP [486760] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
 APPL. NO.: 04-353106 [JP 92353106]
 FILED: December 11, 1992 (19921211)
 JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1808, Vol. 18, No. 522, Pg. 55,
 September 30, 1994 (19940930)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To arbitrarily set and change an item for selecting a processing procedure according to a use, using frequency, and operational sequence or the like, and to always display a menu screen by an item arrangement whose operability is satisfactory, in a pen input type personal computer.

CONSTITUTION: A menu definition file or an icon list file or the like preliminarily stored in an HDD 35 are copied to a main memory 13. A CPU 11 executes each kind of processing according to those files and a program. At the time of the selection and execution of each kind of processing, a pen instruction in a prescribed area on a tablet 37 is detected, and a screen corresponding to the instruction is displayed at a liquid crystal ***display*** ***panel*** 39.

03/08/2004

09/478,198

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:13:51 ON 08 MAR 2004)

FILE 'WPIX, INPADOC, JAPIO, PATOSEP, PATOSWO' ENTERED AT 15:14:08 ON 08
MAR 2004

E JP1999-002545/AP, PRN

L1 4 S E3-D4

EIC2800

Irina Speckhard

571 272 25 54

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 2002-454856 [48] WPIX
 DNC C2002-129414
 TI New adenine derivatives, used to treat e.g. chronic allograft rejection, vascular restenosis, congestive heart failure, psoriasis, tumor growth, diabetic retinopathy and arteriosclerosis, are adenyl cyclase inhibitors.
 DC B02
 IN KANE-MAGUIRE, K; LEVY, D; MARLOWE, C; SCARBOROUGH, R M; LEVY, D E
 PA (KANE-I) KANE-MAGUIRE K; (LEVY-I) LEVY D; (MARL-I) MARLOWE C; (SCAR-I)
 SCARBOROUGH R M; (CORT-N) COR THERAPEUTICS INC
 CYC 99
 PI WO 2002040481 A2 20020523 (200248)* EN 91p
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
 RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 US 2002068745 A1 20020606 (200248)
 AU 2002039277 A 20020527 (200261)
 ADT WO 2002040481 A2 WO 2001-US43294 20011120; US 2002068745 A1 Provisional US
 2000-249465P 20001120, US 2001-989348 20011120; AU 2002039277 A AU
 2002-39277 20011120
 FDT AU 2002039277 A Based on WO 2002040481
 PRAI US 2000-249465P 20001120; US 2001-989348 20011120
 AB WO 2002040481 A UPAB: 20020730
 NOVELTY - Adenine derivatives (I) are new.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Adenine derivatives of formula (I) and their isomers, salts, hydrates, solvates and prodrug derivatives are new.
 A = direct link or divalent member selected from phenyl, thiienyl, furanyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, 3,4-cyclobut enyl or a group of formula (i)-(xvi);
 B' = C(-R1)(-R2), O or N(-J-R3);
 Y' = (CH₂)_q, (CH₂)_mO or -(CH₂)_m-N(-J1)-R4;
 Z' = (CH₂)_n-C(=O)-NHOH or (CH₂)_nCOOH;
 L = (CH₂)_q-(CH₂)_m-O or -(CH₂)_m-N(-J2)-R5;
 m, n = 0-4;
 q = 0-8;
 J, J1, J2 = C(=O) or direct link;
 R1 = H, N(-J3-R6)(-J4-R7) or O-J5-R8;
 J3-J5 = C(=O) or direct link;
 R2 = H, -N(-J6 - R9)(-J7 - R10) or -O-J8-R11;
 J6-J8 = C(=O) or direct link;
 R3 = T' or OR12;
 T' = H, 1-8C alkyl or CF₃;
 R4 = T' or OR13;
 R5 = T' or OR14;
 R6 = T' or OR15;
 R7 = T' or OR16;
 R8 = T' or OR17;
 R9 = T' or OR18;
 R10 = T' or OR19;
 R11 = T' or OR20; and
 R12-R20 = 1-4C alkyl, cycloalkyl or benzyl.
 Only one of ring B is either O or N(-J-R3) and at least one of J3 and J4 and J6 and J7 is a direct link.
 Provided that:

- (i) when a₁ - a₃ are B, then x and y are absent;
- (ii) when a₁, a₂ are =CH- and a₃ is B, then x is present;
- (iii) when a₂, a₃ are =CH- and a₁ is B, then y is present;
- (iv) when b₁ - b₃ are B, then z is absent;
- (v) when b₁, b₂ are =CH- and b₃ is B, then z is present;
- (vi) when C₁ - C₄ are B, then x₁ and y₁ are absent;
- (vii) when C₁, C₂ are =CH- and C₃, C₄ are B, then x₁ is present;
- (viii) when C₂, C₃ are =CH- and C₁, C₄ are B, then y₁ is present;
- (ix) when d₁ - d₄ are B, then x₂, y₂ and z₂ are absent;
- (x) when d₁, d₂ are =CH- and d₃, d₄ are B, then x₂ is present;
- (xi) when d₃, d₄ are =CH- and d₁, d₂ are B, then z₂ is present;
- (xii) when d₂, d₃ are =CH- and d₁, d₄ are B, then y₂ is present;
- (xiii) when e₁ - e₄ are B, then x₃ is absent; and
- (xiv) when e₁, e₂ are =CH- and e₃, e₄ are B, then x₃ is present.

ACTIVITY - Immunosuppressive; Vasotropic; Cardiant; Antipsoriatic; Cytostatic; Nephrotropic; Antiarteriosclerotic; Ophthalmological; MECHANISM OF ACTION - Adenylyl cyclase inhibitor; Tyrosine kinase inhibitor; Tyrosine and threonine kinase inhibitor; Threonine kinase inhibitor.

USE - For inhibiting adenylyl cyclase, for inhibiting or preventing fibroproliferative vasculopathy (e.g. chronic allograft rejection and vascular restenosis following vascular trauma), following vascular injury or a vascular surgical operation; and for treating congestive heart failure in a patient (claimed). Also for the treatment of tyrosine kinase-dependant diseases including hyperproliferative malfunction which is caused or maintained by abnormal tyrosine kinase activity, such as psoriasis and anti-angiogenesis (e.g. tumor growth and diabetic retinopathy) and for the prevention or treatment of cell-proliferative diseases such as arteriosclerosis, vascular reobstruction, cancer and glomerulosclerosis; for the preparation of covalent affinity probes and affinity chromatography matrices.

ADVANTAGE - (I) are more effective and can directly bind to adenylyl cyclase with specific inhibitory activity.

Dwg. 0/0

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1992-235803 [29] WPIX
 TI Directional coupler type optical function element - connects front-stage partial junction, front stage partial junction with electrode, central partial junction, rear-stage partial junction with electrode and rear stage partial junction successively.
 DC P81 V07
 IN MAK, H; YANAGAWA, H; MUGINO, A
 PA (FURU) FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO LTD
 CYC 6
 PI EP 494751 A2 19920715 (199229)* EN 23p
 R: DE FR GB SE
 CA 2058777 A 19920708 (199239)
 EP 494751 A3 19921104 (199342)
 US 5321782 A 19940614 (199423) 21p
 EP 494751 B1 19971112 (199750) EN 24p
 R: DE FR GB SE
 DE 69223072 E 19971218 (199805)
 ADT EP 494751 A2 EP 1992-300107 19920107; CA 2058777 A CA 1992-2058777
 19920106; EP 494751 A3 EP 1992-300107 19920107; US 5321782 A CIP of US
 1991-815921 19911230, US 1993-82055 19930622; EP 494751 B1 EP 1992-300107
 19920107; DE 69223072 E DE 1992-623072 19920107, EP 1992-300107 19920107
 FDT DE 69223072 E Based on EP 494751

PRAI JP 1991-267 19910107; JP 1991-268 19910107
 AB EP 494751 A UPAB: 19931202

The junction of a 2-input, 2-output directional coupler or 1-input, 2-output directional coupler, formed of a semiconductor or dielectric, is formed by successively optically connecting various elements together. These includes a front-stage partial junction (C3), a front stage partial junction (C4) with an electrode (F1,F2), a central partial junction (C5), a rear stage partial junction (C6) with electrode (F3,F4) and a rear-stage partial junction (C7) each having a predetermined length.

The connection state at the front stage partial junction and an incidence side lead section (C1) and the connection state at the rear-stage partial junction (C7) and an emergence side lead section cancel each other.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Optical switch, modulator and polarising splitter. High extinction ratio characteristics can be enjoyed for either cross or through modes.

3/23

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1990-269146 [36] WPIX
 DNN N1990-208346
 TI Gate current control JFET analog switch - has voltage setter holding gate and source enhancement mode current supply at nominal supply voltage level.

DC U13 U21
 IN BOWERS, D F; SMITH, D S
 PA (ANLG) ANALOG DEVICES INC; (PREC-N) PRECISION MONOLITHICS INC
 CYC 7

PI EP 385021 A 19900905 (199036)*
 R: DE FR GB IT NL
 JP 02252312 A 19901011 (199047)
 US 5053653 A 19911001 (199142)
 US 5055723 A 19911008 (199143)

ADT EP 385021 A EP 1989-304749 19890510; JP 02252312 A JP 1989-178910
 19890711; US 5053653 A US 1991-652507 19910208; US 5055723 A US
 1989-316874 19890228

PRAI US 1989-316874 19890228

AB EP 385021 A UPAB: 19930928
 The analog switching circuit may be implemented with MESFETs without forward biasing the switching device, and is applicable to JFET switches in general. Switching currents are provided from a nominal input line (20) which closely tracks the true analog input voltage, but is segregated therefrom. A current supply (E1) fed from the nominal input line (20) provides transient charging current to the gate of the switching transistor (M1) during the switching transition from OFF to ON states.

Voltage setting devices (D1, R1, D2, R2) hold the gate and source of the enhancement-mode current supply (E1) at approximately the nominal supply voltage level when the switching transistor (M1) is ON, while a control section (D3, E3, D4, E4) holds the gate and source of the current supply device (E1) at a negative reference voltage level (V-) when the switching transistor (M1) is OFF. In either case, the current supply device (E1) is inhibited from delivering gate current to the switching transistor (M1) during steady state operation.

ADVANTAGE - Preserves restriction against excess gate source forward brassing.

2/3

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 4 PATOSEP COPYRIGHT 2004 WILA on STN

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 1989:1523140 PATOSEP ED 19920127 EW 199036 FS OS
TIEN JFET analog switch with gate current control.
TIDE Analog JFET-Schalter mit gesteuertem Gatestrom.
TIFR Commutateur analogique a transistor a effet de champ a jonction avec le courant de grille commande.
IN Bowers, Derek F., 1502 Harrison Court, Sunnyvale California 94087, US;
Smith, Douglas S., 125 Connemara Way No. 165, Sunnyvale California 94087, US
PA PRECISION MONOLITHICS INC., 1500 Space Park Drive, Santa Clara California 95052, US
PAN 475761
AG Crawford, Andrew Birkby et al, A.A. THORNTON & CO. Northumberland House 303-306 High Holborn, London WC1V 7LE, GB
AGN 29761
OS ESP1990040 EP 0385021 A2 0007
SO Wila-EPZ-1990-H36-T2
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veröffentlichung in Englisch
DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT; R NL
PIT EPA2 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PI EP 385021 A2 19900905
OD 19900905
AI EP 1989-304749 19890510
PRAI US 1989-316874 19890228
EPA2 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
EPLS LEGAL STATUS
ABEN An analog switching circuit may be implemented with MESFETs without forward biasing the switching device, and is applicable to JFET switches in general. Switching currents are provided from a nominal input line (20) which closely tracks the true analog input voltage, but is segregated therefrom. A current supply (E1) fed from the nominal input line (20) provides transient charging current to the gate of the switching transistor (M1) during the switching transition from OFF to ON states. Voltage setting devices (D1, R1, D2, R2) hold the gate and source of the enhancement-mode current supply (E1) at approximately the nominal supply voltage level when the switching transistor (M1) is ON, while a control section (D3, E3, D4, E4) holds the gate and source of the current supply device (E1) at a negative reference voltage level ($V(EXP=-)$) when the switching transistor (M1) is OFF. In either case, the current supply device (E1) is inhibited from delivering gate current to the switching transistor (M1) during steady state operation.

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File 305:Analytical Abstracts 1980-2004/Jan W4
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File 315:ChemEng & Biotec Abs 1970-2004/Feb
(c) 2004 DECHHEMA
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200415
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Oct (Updated 040202)
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Alerts have been run. See HELP NEWS 347 for details.

File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOP1 200209
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*File 371: This file is not currently updating. The last update is 200209.

Set	Items	Description
S1	95327	(DISPLAY? ? OR NUMBER? ?)(3N)PANEL?
S2	1417848	FLAT(3N)PANEL? OR DISPLAY? ?
S3	392620	LCD OR LC()DISPLAY? OR LIQUID()CRYSTAL()(DISPLAY? OR DEVICE? ?) OR LIQUID(3N)CRYSTAL
S4	47790	MC=(U14-K01 OR W03-A08B OR W04-M01D3A OR T04-H03C2) OR CC=(B4150D OR B7260)
S5	1604425	S1:S4
S6	215	(MULTISTEP? ? OR MULTI()STEP? ? OR MULTIPL???(STEP? ?)(3N-)(FABRICAT????? OR MANUFACTUR?????)
S7	18744	(SEQUENC??? OR SEQUENT?????)(3N)(STEP? ?)
S8	18954	S6:S7
S9	219424	(FIRST OR ONE)(3N)(STEP OR STEPS)
S10	166854	(SECOND OR TWO)(3N)(STEP OR STEPS)
S11	193808	(SECOND OR TWO)(3N)(TIME OR LONG OR LONGER OR DURAT?????)
S12	44137	(EXTEND????? OR LONG OR LONGER)(3N)PROCESS?????
S13	400243	S10:S12
S14	46269	(THIRD OR THREE)(3N)(STEP OR STEPS)
S15	135446	NUMBER????(3N)(ELEMENT? ? OR UNIT? ?)
S16	215047	PROCESS?????(3N)UNIT? ?
S17	345417	S15:S16
S18	688	S5 AND S8
S19	107	S18 AND S9
S20	41	S19 AND S13
S21	8	S20 AND S14
S22	8	RD (unique items)
S23	33	S20 NOT S21
S24	0	S23 AND S17
S25	24	RD S23 (unique items)
S26	66	S19 NOT S20
S27	5	S26 AND S1
S28	4	RD (unique items)
S29	61	S26 NOT S27
S30	55	S29 AND S2
S31	2	S30 AND S3
S32	2	RD (unique items)
S33	53	S30 NOT S31
S34	53	S33 AND S9
S35	0	S34 AND S10
S36	1	S34 AND S14
S37	52	S34 NOT S36
S38	0	S37 AND S15
S39	3	S37 AND S16
S40	3	RD (unique items)
S41	49	S37 NOT S39
S42	17	S41 AND (FIRST OR ONE)()(STEP OR STEPS)
S43	0	S42 AND (SECOND OR TWO)()(STEP OR STEPS)
S44	0	S42 AND (THIRD OR THREE)()(STEP OR STEPS)
S45	13	RD S42 (unique items)

22/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015593404
WPI Acc No: 2003-655559/200362
XRAM Acc No: C03-179173
XRPX Acc No: N03-522029

Method for fabricating thin film transistor or **liquid crystal display**

Patent Assignee: AU OPTRONICS CORP (AUOP-N)

Inventor: CHEN S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
TW 519766	A	20030201	TW 2000117860	A	20000901	200362 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): TW 2000117860 A 20000901

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
TW 519766	A		H01L-029/786	

Abstract (Basic): TW 519766 A

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - There is provided a method for fabricating thin film transistor **liquid crystal display** with merely four photolithographic **steps**. The **first** photolithographic **step** is used to form a gate and a bottom electrode of an capacitor. After blanket depositing a dielectric layer, an amorphous silicon layer and a doped amorphous silicon layer over the substrate **sequentially**, the **second** photolithographic **step** is used to etch the amorphous silicon layer and the doped amorphous silicon layer and the dielectric layer to a certain thickness except the portion above and around the gate electrode. Next, a pixel layer and a S/D metal layer are sequentially deposited over the substrate. The **third** photolithographic **step** is used to remove a portion of the pixel layer, the S/D metal layer and the amorphous silicon layer and the doped amorphous silicon layer above the gate electrode to form a trench. Afterwards, a passivation layer is deposited, then a fourth photolithographic step is used to define the position of the pixel by removing a portion of the passivation layer. The remained passivation layer is used as a mask to remove the S/D metal layer, in order to form the pixel.

DwgNo 1/1

22/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015428258
WPI Acc No: 2003-490400/200346
Method and system for anthropometry using digital wireless martin type ruler

Patent Assignee: KOREA RES INST STANDARDS & SCI (KORE-N); MIN B C (MINB-I)

Inventor: KANG I H; KIM C J; LEE S T; MIN B C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
KR 2003019939	A	20030307	KR 20039509	A	20030214	200346 B

KR 387013 B 20030611 KR 20039509 A 20030214 200370

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 20039509 A 20030214

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

KR 2003019939 A 1 A61B-005/107

KR 387013 B A61B-005/107 Previous Publ. patent KR 2003019939

Abstract (Basic): KR 2003019939 A

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A method and a system for an anthropometry are provided to reduce write errors by transmitting the result of measurement through the computer in a real time basis and storing the result for each measurement point.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method comprises a **first step** of displaying measurement points on a computer monitor in accordance with the stored **sequence**; a **second step** of permitting a computer (12) to generate measurement point signals and transmitting signals over a radio communication system; a **third step** of permitting a digital wireless Martin type ruler (10) to receive measurement point signals and permitting an **LCD display** (108) of the digital wireless Martin type ruler to **display** characters corresponding to measurement point signals; a fourth step of measuring anthropometric items corresponding to the characters displayed on the **LCD display** and transmitting anthropometric data over the radio communication system; a fifth step of permitting the computer to receive anthropometric data over the radio communication system; and a sixth step of storing anthropometric data.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - computer (12)

Martin type ruler (10)

LCD display (108)

pp; 1 DwgNo 1/10

22/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015027589

WPI Acc No: 2003-088106/200308

XRAM Acc No: C03-022290

Field emission **display** device using carbon nanotubes and method for manufacturing field emission **display** device

Patent Assignee: LG ELECTRONICS INC (GLDS)

Inventor: LEE B J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
KR 2002060422	A	20020718	KR 20011496	A	20010111	200308 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 20011496 A 20010111

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

KR 2002060422 A 1 H01J-001/30

Abstract (Basic): KR 2002060422 A

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A field emission **display** device and method for manufacturing the same is provided to prevent current leakage by

allowing carbon nanotubes to be concentrated to the center of the hole formed at the gate film.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method for manufacturing field emission display device comprises a **first step** of **sequentially** forming a cathode electrode(21), an insulating film(22) and a gate film(23) onto a substrate(100), and depositing a catalyst transition metal so that carbon nanotubes are deposited onto the cathode electrode; a **second step** of etching a hole(23a) onto the gate film through a photo etching process; a **third step** of etching a hole(22a) onto the insulating film along the hole formed at the gate film; a fourth step of additionally etching the hole formed at the gate film so as to expand the hole to be larger than the hole formed at the insulating film; and a fifth step of permitting carbon nanotube chips(30) which are vertically oriented within the temperature range of the substrate, to be grown only at the catalyst transition metal area, such that the carbon nanotube is separated from the gate film and concentrated to the center of the hole formed at the gate film.

pp; 1 DwgNo 1/10

22/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010666498

WPI Acc No: 1996-163452/199617

Related WPI Acc No: 1996-101023; 1996-101028

XRAM Acc No: C96-051593

XRXPX Acc No: N96-136995

Mfr. of colour filter for colour LCD - involves contacting electrode to be coloured with collection liquid which is relatively mobile in electrodeposition process

Patent Assignee: DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD (NIPQ); NIPPON OIL CO LTD (NIOC); NIPPON OIL KK (NIOC)

Inventor: ANDO M; KUROKI T; NAKAMURA T; OMIKA H; ONO N; OTSUKI Y; YODA E; YUASA H

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 8043617	A	19960216	JP 94177032	A	19940728	199617 B
US 5665496	A	19970909	US 95489817	A	19950613	199742

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 94177032 A 19940728; JP 94143156 A 19940624; JP 94143157 A 19940624

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8043617	A	12		G02B-005/20	
US 5665496	A	18		G03F-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8043617 A

The mfg method involves painting of the object in desired hue. The painting is carried out by electrodeposition by placing the object as the electrode. The electrode is contacted with a collection liquid which is relatively mobile.

ADVANTAGE - Prevents formation of pin holes. Offers colour filter of excellent quality, preventing irregular colouring or defective filter. Prevents generation of omission of white. Increases degrees of freedom of pixel configuration. Eases mass production.

Dwg.0/5

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5665496 A

A method for producing a colour filter comprising the steps of:

(a) forming a positive photosensitive coating film on a transparent electrically conductive layer of a transparent substrate having the transparent electrically conductive layer on it;

(b) forming on the positive photosensitive coating film a light-irradiated region where a light irradiation amount is different in **two steps** using a mask having light transmittances different in **two steps**;

(c) developing a light-irradiated portion of the positive photosensitive coating film irradiated with a higher light irradiation amount to lay-upon the transparent electrically conductive layer followed by electrodepositing a light shielding layer on it;

(d) forming on the positive photosensitive coating film undeveloped in the step (c) a light-irradiated region where a light irradiation amount is different in **two steps** using a mask having light transmittances different in **two steps**;

(e) developing a light-irradiated portion of the photosensitive coating film irradiated with a higher light irradiation amount in the light-irradiated region formed in the step (d) to lay-open the transparent electrically conductive layer followed by electrodepositing a coloured coating on it to form a coloured layer;

(f) forming on the positive photosensitive coating film undeveloped in the step (e) a light-irradiated region where a light irradiation amount is different in at least **three steps** using a mask having light transmittances different in **two steps** or a mask having light transmittances different in **three steps**; and

(g) developing the photosensitive coating film in the light-irradiated region formed in the step (f) to lay-open the transparent electrically conductive layer followed by electrodepositing a coloured coating on it to form a coloured layer, operation of the developing and electrodepositing in this **step** being sequentially repeated at least twice in an order of decreasing light irradiation amounts, to thereby form at least a coloured layer,

where ultrasonic wave is irradiated to the transparent substrate having the transparent electrically conductive layer before the electrodepositing in at least **one** of the **steps** (c), (e) and (g).

Dwg.0/5

22/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010604075

WPI Acc No: 1996-101028/199611

Related WPI Acc No: 1996-101023; 1996-163452

XRAM Acc No: C96-032300

XRPX Acc No: N96-084458

Colour filter mfr. with high resolution at low cost - comprises forming positive photosensitive coating film on transparent conductive layer of substrate and forming exposure area on film

Patent Assignee: DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD (NIPQ); NIPPON OIL CO LTD (NIOC); NIPPON OIL KK (NIOC)

Inventor: ANDO M; KUROKI T; NAKAMURA T; OMIKA H; ONO N; OTSUKI Y; YODA E; YUASA H

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 8005830	A	19960112	JP 94143156	A	19940624	199611 B
US 5665496	A	19970909	US 95489817	A	19950613	199742

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 94143156 A 19940624; JP 94143157 A 19940624; JP 94177032 A 19940728

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8005830	A		14	G02B-005/20	
US 5665496	A		18	G03F-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8005830 A

A positive photosensitive coating film is formed on a transparent conductive layer of a transparent substrate and an exposure area whose luminous exposure varies is formed on the coating film.

USE - Used in colour liq. crystal **displays** devices.

ADVANTAGE - The filter has a large degree of freedom in pattern shape of the colouring layer.

Dwg. 0/5

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5665496 A

A method for producing a colour filter comprising the steps of:

(a) forming a positive photosensitive coating film on a transparent electrically conductive layer of a transparent substrate having the transparent electrically conductive layer on it;

(b) forming on the positive photosensitive coating film a light-irradiated region where a light irradiation amount is different in **two steps** using a mask having light transmittances different in **two steps**;

(c) developing a light-irradiated portion of the positive photosensitive coating film irradiated with a higher light irradiation amount to lay-upon the transparent electrically conductive layer followed by electrodepositing a light shielding layer on it;

(d) forming on the positive photosensitive coating film undeveloped in the step (c) a light-irradiated region where a light irradiation amount is different in **two steps** using a mask having light transmittances different in **two steps**;

(e) developing a light-irradiated portion of the photosensitive coating film irradiated with a higher light irradiation amount in the light-irradiated region formed in the step (d) to lay-open the transparent electrically conductive layer followed by electrodepositing a coloured coating on it to form a coloured layer;

(f) forming on the positive photosensitive coating film undeveloped in the step (e) a light-irradiated region where a light irradiation amount is different in at least **three steps** using a mask having light transmittances different in **two steps** or a mask having light transmittances different in **three steps**; and

(g) developing the photosensitive coating film in the light-irradiated region formed in the step (f) to lay-open the transparent electrically conductive layer followed by electrodepositing a coloured coating on it to form a coloured layer, operation of the developing and electrodepositing in this **step** being sequentially repeated at least twice in an order of decreasing light irradiation amounts, to thereby form at least a coloured layer,

where ultrasonic wave is irradiated to the transparent substrate having the transparent electrically conductive layer before the electrodepositing in at least **one** of the **steps** (c), (e) and

(g).

Dwg. 0/5

22/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010604070

WPI Acc No: 1996-101023/199611

Related WPI Acc No: 1996-101028; 1996-163452

XRPX Acc No: N96-084453

Colour filter electro-deposition mfr. for **liquid crystal display** - involves irradiation of liquid paint with ultrasonic waves before carrying out electrodeposition process

Patent Assignee: DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD (NIPQ); NIPPON OIL CO LTD (NIOC); NIPPON OIL KK (NIOC)

Inventor: ANDO M; KUROKI T; NAKAMURA T; OMIKA H; ONO N; OTSUKI Y; YODA E; YUASA H

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 8005822	A	19960112	JP 94143157	A	19940624	199611 B
US 5665496	A	19970909	US 95489817	A	19950613	199742

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 94143157 A 19940624; JP 94143156 A 19940624; JP 94177032 A 19940728

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8005822	A	10	G02B-005/20	
US 5665496	A	18	G03F-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8005822 A

The mfg. method uses electrodeposition technique to apply a shading layer, made up of colouring material, over the surface to be painted. Before electrodeposition of the painting material, in liquid form, the surface is irradiated with ultrasonic waves.

ADVANTAGE - Prevents generation of pinhole. Avoids irregular distribution of colouring material. Simplifies mfg process and produces excellent quality colour filter. Provides for easy removal of hydrogen and oxygen contained in liquid paint. Facilitates mass production.

Dwg. 0/4

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5665496 A

A method for producing a colour filter comprising the steps of:

(a) forming a positive photosensitive coating film on a transparent electrically conductive layer of a transparent substrate having the transparent electrically conductive layer on it;

(b) forming on the positive photosensitive coating film a light-irradiated region where a light irradiation amount is different in **two steps** using a mask having light transmittances different in **two steps**;

(c) developing a light-irradiated portion of the positive photosensitive coating film irradiated with a higher light irradiation amount to lay-upon the transparent electrically conductive layer followed by electrodepositing a light shielding layer on it;

(d) forming on the positive photosensitive coating film undeveloped in the step (c) a light-irradiated region where a light irradiation amount is different in **two steps** using a mask having light transmittances different in **two steps**;

(e) developing a light-irradiated portion of the photosensitive coating film irradiated with a higher light irradiation amount in the light-irradiated region formed in the step (d) to lay-open the transparent electrically conductive layer followed by electrodepositing

a coloured coating on it to form a coloured layer;

(f) forming on the positive photosensitive coating film undeveloped in the step (e) a light-irradiated region where a light irradiation amount is different in at least **three steps** using a mask having light transmittances different in **two steps** or a mask having light transmittances different in **three steps**;

and

(g) developing the photosensitive coating film in the light-irradiated region formed in the step (f) to lay-open the transparent electrically conductive layer followed by electrodepositing a coloured coating on it to form a coloured layer, operation of the developing and electrodepositing in this **step** being sequentially repeated at least twice in an order of decreasing light irradiation amounts, to thereby form at least a coloured layer,

where ultrasonic wave is irradiated to the transparent substrate having the transparent electrically conductive layer before the electrodepositing in at least **one** of the **steps** (c), (e) and (g).

Dwg.0/5

22/3,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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07794203

CHARACTER STRING INPUT PROGRAM

PUB. NO.: 2003-288155 [JP 2003288155 A]

PUBLISHED: October 10, 2003 (20031010)

INVENTOR(s): ENDOU NAJIRU MASAICHI

ISHII ZENZO

IMAHARI TAKAKO

APPLICANT(s): NIPPON CREATE KK

APPL. NO.: 2002-089511 [JP 200289511]

FILED: March 27, 2002 (20020327)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a software keyboard that is user-friendly.

SOLUTION: A character string input program comprises a start step for dividing a window 7 into a browser picture 9 and keyboard area to display the software keyboard 8; a **first step** for detecting that a pointer 10 selects character enter keys 16; a **second step** for confirming the propriety of character input to a text box 5 of the browser picture 9; a **third step** for displaying the characters, corresponding to the preselected character enter keys 16 on the text box 5 of the browser picture 9; and an end step for stopping the display of the keyboard area and returning a window 7 only to the browser picture 9. The **first** to the **third steps** are sequentially repeated, and sequential characters or symbols are entered to the text box 5 of the browser picture 9, with only the operation of the pointer 10 to the keyboard area in the window 7.

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22/3,AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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02995967

MANUFACTURE OF THIN FILM TRANSISTOR

PUB. NO.: 01-293567 [JP 1293567 A]
PUBLISHED: November 27, 1989 (19891127)
INVENTOR(s): IMAO KAZUHIRO
NAKAYAMA SHOICHIRO
APPLICANT(s): SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD [000188] (A Japanese Company or
Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 63-124521 [JP 88124521]
FILED: May 20, 1988 (19880520)
JOURNAL: Section: E, Section No. 889, Vol. 14, No. 82, Pg. 25,
February 15, 1990 (19900215)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To stabilize TFT characteristics in a **liquid crystal** TV using one board as it is and to enhance the non-defective rate of steps by simultaneously conducting the patterning of a high resistance semiconductor thin film and the dividing of a contact low resistance semiconductor thin film by selective etching.

CONSTITUTION: The manufacture includes a **first step** of forming a **display electrode** 2 made of a transparent conductive film on a transparent board 1, a **second step** of forming a gate electrode 3 and wirings on the board 1, a **third step** of **sequentially** depositing a gate insulating film 4, a high resistance semiconductor thin film 5 and an insulating film 6, a fourth step of forming the film 6 in an insular region larger than the channel of a TFT, a fifth step of depositing a low resistance semiconductor thin film 7, a sixth step of providing resist A of split insular regions, selectively etching the films 5, 7 and forming the channel of the TFT, a seventh step of etching the film 4 partly on the electrode 2 to form a contact hole between a source electrode and the electrode 2, and a eighth step of forming drain and source electrodes 8. The **steps** are **sequentially** or simultaneously conducted.

25/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

7848047 INSPEC Abstract Number: B2004-03-7550-014, C2004-03-7140-018

Title: The data model of a PACS-based DICOM radiation therapy server

Author(s): Law, M.Y.Y.; Huang, H.K.; Xiaoyan Zhang; Jianguo Zhang

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Optometry & Radiography, The Hong Kong Polytech. Univ., China

Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA) vol.5033 p.118-29

Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,

Publication Date: 2003 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

SICI: 0277-786X(2003)5033L.118:DMPB;1-T

Material Identity Number: C574-2003-189

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0277-786X/03/\$15.00

Conference Title: Medical Imaging 2003. PACS and Integrated Medical Information Systems: Design and Evaluation

Conference Sponsor: SPIE

Conference Date: 18-20 Feb. 2003 Conference Location: San Diego, CA, USA

Language: English

Abstract: Radiotherapy (RT) requires information and images from both diagnostic and treatment equipment. Standards for radiotherapy information have been ratified with seven DICOM-RT objects and their IODs (information object definitions). However, the contents of these objects require the incorporation of the RT workflow in a logical **sequence**. The **first step** is to trace the RT workflow. The **second step** now is to direct all images and related information in their corresponding DICOM-RT objects into a DICOM RT Server and then ultimately to an RT application server. In our design, the RT DICOM Server was based on a PACS data model. The data model can be translated to web-based technology server and an application server built on top of the Web server for RT. In the process, the contents in each of the DICOM-RT objects were customized for the RT **display** windows. Six **display** windows were designed and the data model in the RT application server was developed. The images and related information were grouped into the seven DICOM-RT Objects in the sequence of their procedures, and customized for the seven **display** windows. This is an important step in organizing the data model in the application server for radiation therapy. Radiation therapy workflow study is a pre-requisite for data model design that can enhance image-based healthcare delivery.

Subfile: B C

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25/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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7621511 INSPEC Abstract Number: A2003-12-6470K-043

Title: Phase transformations in Al/sub 87/Ni/sub 7/Ce/sub 6/ and Al/sub 87/Ni/sub 7/Nd/sub 6/ amorphous alloys

Author(s): Battezzati, L.; Pozzovivo, S.; Rizzi, P.

Author Affiliation: Dipt. di Chimica, Torino Univ., Italy

Journal: Materials Transactions vol.43, no.10 p.2593-9

Publisher: Japan Inst. Metals,

Publication Date: Oct. 2002 Country of Publication: Japan

CODEN: MTARCE ISSN: 1345-9678
SICI: 1345-9678(200210)43:10L.2593:PTAA;1-Y
Material Identity Number: L929-2002-011
Language: English

Abstract: This paper reports on studies of the effect of different rare earth (RE) elements on the devitrification behaviour of alloys of general composition Al₈₇/Ni₇/RE₆ (here RE=Ce, Nd). We have evidenced two crystallisation mechanisms as a function of the type of rare earth element. When RE=Ce the transformation proceeds in **two steps** as shown by Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) traces. When RE=Nd the transformation **sequence** has an additional **step**.

There is also evidence of a calorimetric continuous background for all alloys which is attributed to diffusional homogenisation of the matrix. The glass transition becomes manifest for both alloys when fast enough rates are used in DSC (higher than 10 K/min and 40K/min, respectively for Al₈₇/Ni₇/Ce₆ and Al₈₇/Ni₇/Nd₆). The **first** crystallisation **step** implies the precipitation of nanocrystalline Al. The kinetics of this process is influenced by the simultaneous occurrence of the glass transition. In Al₈₇/Ni₇/Ce₆ when it takes place above T_g (i.e. at high heating rates) it also implies the formation of an intermetallic compound. Kissinger plots for the first transformation **display** a kink at temperatures corresponding to the glass transition range marking the change in mechanism for the transformation. In Al₈₇/Ni₇/Nd₆ the glass transition remain visible after partial crystallisation showing that the matrix is readily homogenised. Therefore the molten state of these alloys appears rather fragile.

Subfile: A
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25/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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02934016 INSPEC Abstract Number: B87044217, C87039592
Title: Curve fitting based on polygonal approximation
Author(s): Wall, K.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng., Linkoping Univ., Sweden
Conference Title: Eighth International Conference on Pattern Recognition.
Proceedings (Cat. No.86CH2342-4) p.1273-5
Publisher: IEEE Comput.-Soc. Press, Washington, DC, USA
Publication Date: 1986 Country of Publication: USA xxxvi+1300 pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 0742 4
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: CH2342-4/86/0000-1273\$01.00
Conference Sponsor: IEEE; Int. Assoc. Pattern Recognition
Conference Date: 27-31 Oct. 1986 Conference Location: Paris, France
Language: English

Abstract: A **two-step** curve fitting method is presented that is used for the approximation of digitized curves or contours. The **first step** is a **sequential** polygonal approximation based on area deviation. The accuracy of the approximation can be controlled by a parameter. The **second step**, curve fitting, can be done later, e.g., during the **display** moment. A parametric cubic curve segment is derived for each polygon edge. First derivatives are usually continuous also at break-points, and the area deviation is compensated. This means that the resulting enclosed area is equal to the original area both globally and locally at each polygon edge. The resulting curve will be similar to the original one, but usually smoothed. The method is fast and data can be stored in a very compact form.

Subfile: B C

25/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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01916372 INSPEC Abstract Number: B82048822, C82034911
Title: Sequential digital **display** for 8080A-based systems
Author(s): Labib, G.A.M.
Journal: Wireless World vol.88, no.1558 p.48
Publication Date: July 1982 Country of Publication: UK
CODEN: WIWOAA ISSN: 0043-6062
Language: English
Abstract: Eight digits can be displayed **sequentially** in two steps using seven-segment **displays**. During the **first step**, segments a, b, c and d are enabled and show the contents of the first byte assigned to this digit in the **display** ram. During the **second step**, segments e, f and g are enabled and show the contents of the second byte.

Subfile: B C

25/3,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS
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1719294 NTIS Accession Number: DE93755579
ARIES: System for health effects assessment in industrial risk
Rabago, I. ; Vidania, R. ; Sierra, I.
Centro de Investigaciones Energeticas, Medio Ambientales y Tecnologicas,
Madrid (Spain).
Corp. Source Codes: 091666000; 1652450
Report No.: CIEMAT-700
1992 45p
Languages: English
Journal Announcement: GRAI9312; ERA9323
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NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01
ARIES, a tool designed in order to support the assessment of expected health derived from an accidental release of toxic compounds, includes two **sequential** and complementary **steps**. The **first** developed for inhalation exposures uses numerical models, empirical correlations, physiological parameters and toxicological index to estimate short term consequences over the exposed population. A new report will be published where it will be described in detail the procedure designed for the quantitative assessment of the exposure. The system starts the assessment process with values of external concentrations which are processed, together with different exposure values (existing for humans and scaled up from animals), as inputs for different kinds of models. From these, and other physiological values ARIES calculates the inhaled equivalent doses and the expected associated effects as a function of the exposure times. Once this **first step** is accomplished, ARIES is complemented with an additional system that executes the selection of relevant information from toxicological data bases (qualitative phase). The system works applying a string of filters and searches that **displays** selected information, giving and additional support to the assessment. Both

steps, just referred to, are integrated into a logical informatic support. The informatic code is developed in dBase language even for the design of the procedure as for the mathematical models linked to the system (extrapolation, dose inhaled models, etc) to execute the numerical analysis of the assessment. The system has been designed in order to include progressively new chemicals and the improvements obtained in the development of mathematical models related with dose-effect relationships. At this moment, is programmed a first prototype of ARIES that can be executed in PC's and it can run for several products.

25/3,AB/6 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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01731177

E.I. Monthly No: EI8502010706

E.I. Yearly No: EI85038866

Title: **LIQUID CRYSTAL SHUTTER ALLOWS B&W CRT TO DISPLAY
IN COLOR.**

Author: McCormick, John; Bousquet, Bob

Corporate Source: Tektronix Inc, LCCS Program, Beaverton, OR, USA

Source: Research & Development (New York) v 26 n 8 Aug 1984 p 100-102

Publication Year: 1984

CODEN: REDEEA ISBN: 0-916877-00-0

Language: ENGLISH

Abstract: The liquid crystal color shutter display (LCCS) combines a monochrome CRT with a relatively simple drive circuit to create a color-coded image without sacrificing any resolution. The shutter uses a two-step sequential process to create an image. In the first step, a field is written in one color, such as orange, with the hue produced by the color shutter's polarizing filter set. In the second step, a field is written in a second color, such as cyan (blue). The two-step sequence occurs rapidly enough that 'persistence of vision' creates a single image incorporating both colors. A third 'combination color' can be created by writing the same image data during both the orange and the cyan steps.

25/3,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

11120520 Genuine Article#: 610AA Number of References: 5
Title: Emphasized-RAPD (e-RAPD): a simple and efficient technique to make RAPD bands clearer (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Author(s): Tanaka J (REPRINT) ; Taniguchi F
Corporate Source: Natl Agr Res Org, Natl Inst Vegetable & Tea Sci, Dept Tea Sci, Breeding & Genet Resources Team, 15451 Beppu/Kagoshima 8980032//Japan/ (REPRINT); Natl Agr Res Org, Natl Inst Vegetable & Tea Sci, Dept Tea Sci, Breeding & Genet Resources Team, Kagoshima 8980032//Japan/

Journal: BREEDING SCIENCE, 2002, V52, N3 (SEP), P225-229

ISSN: 1344-7610 Publication date: 20020900

Publisher: JAPANESE SOC BREEDING, UNIV TOKYO, GRADUATE SCHOOL AGRICULTURAL LIFE SCIENCES, BUNKYO-KU, TOKYO, 113-8657, JAPAN

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: The random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) technique has been used widely for purposes such as the construction of linkage maps, QTL analysis, evaluation of genetic diversity, and parentage tests.

However, some minor bands of RAPD display a low reproducibility and low reliability. We describe a simple and efficient method for making minor RAPD bands clearer. The first step of this method is to synthesize primers with nucleotides (A, T, G, or C) added to the 3'-end of the original primer sequences. The second step is to perform PCR using them and their combinations with the original primer. The final step is to conduct an electrophoresis analysis. The target bands can be emphasized, and needless background bands can be eliminated. The resulting emphasized RAPD (e-RAPD) bands are clearer and show a higher reproducibility than the original bands. This method has four advantages. (1) The developed e-RAPD bands can be used directly for marker-assisted selection (MAS). (2) The amount of DNA in the target band can be increased and, as a result, conversion to an STS marker, if necessary, is easy. (3) There is a lower risk of missing polymorphisms than with conversion to a sequence-tagged site (STS) marker. (4) The method requires only primer synthesis and PCR, and thus after primer synthesis, the process can be completed within several hours. Easy, low-cost and time-saving detection system is a prerequisite for practical MAS for breeding purposes. For practical MAS, the method presented here using RAPD and conversion to e-RAPD is simpler and easier to apply than using amplified fragment length polymorphism (AFLP) markers or conversion to STS markers.

25/3, AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05415683 Genuine Article#: VX246 Number of References: 74
Title: ORGANIZATION OF THE BACILLUS-SUBTILIS-168 CHROMOSOME BETWEEN KDG AND THE ATTACHMENT SITE OF THE SP-BETA PROPHAGE - USE OF LONG ACCURATE PCR AND YEAST ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOMES FOR SEQUENCING (Abstract Available)

Author(s): CAPUANO V; GALLERON N; PUJIC P; SOROKIN A; EHRLICH SD
Corporate Source: INRA, LAB GENET MICROBIENNE, DOMAINE VILVERT/F-78352 JOUY EN JOSAS//FRANCE//; INRA, LAB GENET MICROBIENNE/F-78352 JOUY EN JOSAS//FRANCE/

Journal: MICROBIOLOGY-UK, 1996, V142, NOV (NOV), P3005-3015

ISSN: 1350-0872

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Within the *Bacillus subtilis* genome sequencing project, the region between *lysA* and *ilvA* was assigned to our laboratory. In this report we present the sequence of the last 36 Wb of this region, between the *kdg* operon and the attachment site of the SP beta prophage. A two-step strategy was used for the sequencing. In the first step, total chromosomal DNA was cloned in phage M13-based vectors and the clones carrying inserts from the target region were identified by hybridization with a cognate yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) from our collection. Sequencing of the clones allowed us to establish a number of contigs. In the second step the contigs were mapped by Long Accurate (LA) PCR and the remaining gaps closed by sequencing of the PCR products. The level of sequence inaccuracy due to LA PCR errors appeared to be about 1 in 10 000 which does not affect significantly the final sequence quality. This two-step strategy is efficient and we suggest that it can be applied to sequencing of longer chromosomal regions. The 36 kb sequence contains 38 coding sequences (CDSs), 19 of which encode unknown proteins. Seven genetic loci already mapped in this region, *xpt*, *metB*, *ilvA*, *ilvD*, *thyB*, *dfrA* and *degR* were identified. Eleven CDSs were found to display significant similarities to known proteins from the data banks, suggesting possible functions for some of the

novel genes: *cspD* may encode a cold shock protein; *bcsA*, the first bacterial homologue of chalcone synthase; *exol*, a 5' to 3' exonuclease, similar to that of DNA polymerase I of *Escherichia coli*; and *bsaA*, a stress-response-associated protein. The protein encoded by *yplP* has homology with the transcriptional *NifA*-like regulators. The arrangement of the genes relative to possible promoters and terminators suggests 19 potential transcription units.

25/3, AB/9 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

04901640 Genuine Article#: UQ517 Number of References: 32
Title: CROSS-LINKAGE BY INTACT BIZELESIN AND BISALKYLATION BY THE SEPARATED HALVES OF THE BIZELESIN DIMER - CONTRASTING DRUG MANIPULATION OF DNA CONFORMATION (5'-TAATTA-3') DIRECTS ALKYLATION TOWARD DIFFERENT ADENINE TARGETS (Abstract Available)

Author(s): SEAMAN FC; CHU JX; HURLEY L

Corporate Source: UNIV TEXAS,COLL PHARM,DRUG DYNAM INST/AUSTIN//TX/78712

Journal: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, 1996, V118, N23 (JUN 12), P5383-5395

ISSN: 0002-7863

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Gel electrophoresis analysis of CPI-I bisalkylation of a 21-mer duplex containing 5'-TAA(2)TTA(1)-3' (the palindromic preferred cross-linking sequence of the (+)-CC-1065 analog Bizelesin) shows same-strand (strand one) alkylation of first A(1) and then A(2) instead of the anticipated symmetrical A(1) alkylation of strands one and two. Two-dimensional NMR analyses (NOESY and COSY) confirm the head-to-tail minor groove orientation of the same-strand-bound drugs, CPI-I contrasts sharply with Bizelesin (two CPI-I units linked tail-to-tail by a ureadiyl "linker"), which symmetrically cross-links this sequence at A(1) (strands one and two), but only by first rearranging the duplex structure and consequently removing the duplex distortion stemming from monoadduct formation. CPI-I induces no such major DNA rearrangement prior to or during bisalkylation. Why does CPI-I react with the adenines of only a single strand? Two possible causes for the unexpected strand one A(2) alkylation are, first, retardation of strand two A(1) site's reactivity by focusing of monoadduct conformational distortion on this site and, second, elevation of A(2) reactivity above other competing adenine sites due to unusual monoadduct strand **one A(2)T-step** conformational properties. The relative importance of these two nonmutually exclusive factors was investigated using gel electrophoresis experiments: Time-course CPI-I bisalkylation studies were conducted on the **AT-step sequence** 5'-TAA(2)TTA(1)-3' and an A-tract sequence, 5'-TAA(2)AAA(1)-3', to see if the former **sequence's AT-step** flexibility, high base-pair opening rate, and unwinding capability (traits not shared by the latter sequence) controlled selection of the second target site. The observed parallel **AT-step** and A-tract **sequence** A(1) and A(2) bisalkylation patterns suggest that AT-step properties play at best a secondary role (compared to 5'-end TA-step behavior) in directing the second alkylation reaction to the AT-step site. rMD (solvated) simulations of the AT-step and A-tract monoadducts **display** distortion that is focused on this 5'-end **TA-step** site. While two-dimensional H-1 NMR spectra of the final bisadduct reveal no significant TA-step conformational distortion, they demonstrate that conformational adjustment at the A(2) ligand attachment site diminishes head-to-tail steric clash of the two drugs.

These results suggest that the CPI-I monoadduct propagates bending distortion (to the 5'-side) through five base pairs toward the TA-step junction site. In the AT-step and A-tract sequences, neither adenine straddling this TA-step junction site is alkylated by CPI-I, suggesting that the base pairs forming the junction site are distorted away from a suitable orientation or are unable to assume a conformation suitable for alkylation. Consequently, the second alkylation occurs at a site (AT-step) that requires a modest displacement of the second ligand away from the already attached drug. The results and analysis of the data included in this paper provide important lessons for the design of inter- and intrastrand DNA-DNA cross-linkers.

25/3,AB/10 (Item 4 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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03278321 Genuine Article#: NU491 Number of References: 26
Title: GENERATION OF A FAMILY OF PROTEIN-FRAGMENTS FOR STRUCTURE-FOLDING STUDIES .2. KINETICS OF ASSOCIATION OF THE 2 CHYMOTRYPSIN INHIBITOR-2 FRAGMENTS (Abstract Available)

Author(s): GAY GD; RUIZSANZ J; FERSHT AR

Corporate Source: UNIV CAMBRIDGE, DEPT CHEM, MRC, PROT FUNCT & DESIGN UNIT, LENSFIELD RD/CAMBRIDGE CB2 1EW//ENGLAND/; UNIV CAMBRIDGE, DEPT CHEM, MRC, PROT FUNCT & DESIGN UNIT/CAMBRIDGE CB2 1EW//ENGLAND/

Journal: BIOCHEMISTRY, 1994, V33, N25 (JUN 28), P7964-7970

ISSN: 0006-2960

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: The kinetics of association of the fragments of the barley chymotrypsin inhibitor-2, CI-2(20-59) and CI-2(60-83), to form a native-like structure follows two phases. There is a major second-order component with rate constant $(3.7 \pm 0.3) \times 10(3) \text{ M}(-1) \text{ s}(-1)$ and a slow first-order phase of rate constant $0.011 \pm 0.001 \text{ s}(-1)$. The major phase contains a cooperative folding process as judged by the secondary structure recovery in parallel with the fluorescence change. The time course for structure formation has uniform changes at all of the wavelengths of the circular dichroism spectra, suggesting that all elements of secondary structure are formed simultaneously. A series of kinetic experiments suggest that the association and folding occur in the second-order step and that the first-order step probably results from a cis-trans peptidylprolyl isomerization in the fragment CI-2(20-59). This was confirmed by experiments on fragments derived from two mutants whose parent proteins fold more slowly than wild-type CI-2. Those fragments display lower second-order rate constants, but the rate constants of the first-order phase are the same as for wild type. The experiments suggest that the mechanism of the association/folding of mutant fragments may be studied by a protein-engineering analysis.

25/3,AB/11 (Item 5 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

01822501 Genuine Article#: JE225 Number of References: 39
Title: EXPLORATION OF THE IONIZABLE METAL CLUSTER ELECTRODE SURFACE ANALOGY - INFRARED SPECTROELECTROCHEMISTRY OF $[\text{PT24}(\text{CO})_{30}]^{\text{N}}$, $[\text{PT26}(\text{CO})_{32}]^{\text{N}}$, AND $[\text{PT38}(\text{CO})_{44}]^{\text{N}}$ ($\text{N} = 0 \text{ TO } -10$) AND COMPARISONS WITH POTENTIAL-DEPENDENT SPECTRA OF CO ADLAYERS ON PLATINUM SURFACES (Abstract Available)

Author(s): ROTH JD; LEWIS GJ; SAFFORD LK; JIANG XD; DAHL LF; WEAVER MJ
Corporate Source: UNIV WISCONSIN, DEPT CHEM/MADISON//WI/53706; UNIV
WISCONSIN, DEPT CHEM/MADISON//WI/53706; PURDUE UNIV, DEPT CHEM/W
LAFAYETTE//IN/47907

Journal: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, 1992, V114, N15 (JUL 15)
, P6159-6169

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Infrared spectroelectrochemistry has been utilized to explore the vibrational properties of the high-nuclearity platinum carbonyl clusters $[Pt_{24}(CO)_{30}]^n$, $[Pt_{26}(CO)_{32}]^n$, and $[Pt_{38}(CO)_{44}]^n$ as a function of the charge n in dichloromethane, acetonitrile, acetone, tetrahydrofuran, and methanol. The clusters exhibit unusually reversible voltammetric and spectroelectrochemical behavior, with a sequence of redox steps spanning $n = 0$ to (in one case) -10, having formal potentials, $E(f)$, between ca. 0.5 and -2.5 V vs ferrocenium-ferrocene. Largely two-electron steps are observed for $[Pt_{26}(CO)_{32}]^n$, involving even-charge states ($n = -2, -4, -6, -8, -10$). Sequential one-electron steps are found for $[Pt_{24}(CO)_{30}]^n$ and $[Pt_{38}(CO)_{44}]^n$, although the regions of electrode potential over which odd-charge states ($n = -1, -3, -5, -7$) are stable (i.e., the spacings between $E(f)$ values) are markedly smaller than those for the even-charge states. The C-O stretching frequencies for the bridging ($\nu(CO)_b$) and especially the terminal ($\nu(CO)_t$) coordinated CO ligands decrease systematically as n becomes more negative; for example, $\nu(CO)_t$ for $[Pt_{24}(CO)_{30}]^n$ diminishes by 15-20 cm⁻¹ per added electron. The observation of such remarkable charge-dependent spectral properties for these large and structurally well-defined platinum clusters invites comparisons with the potential (and consequent charge)-dependent properties of CO adlayers at corresponding platinum electrode-solution interfaces. The latter systems also display decreases in $\nu(CO)_t$ and $\nu(CO)_b$ as the electrode potential, E , and hence the surface charge is made more negative, as usually ascribed either to increased $d\pi(Pt) \rightarrow \pi^*(CO)$ backbonding or to a Stark effect. The $\nu(CO)_t-E$ slopes for saturated CO adlayers at both single-crystal and polycrystalline Pt-nonaqueous interfaces are noticeably smaller than for the corresponding solvated Pt carbonyl clusters, the latter being adjudged from the $\nu(CO)_t-E(f)$ behavior. These differences are due chiefly to larger "effective surface" capacitances (i.e., charge- $E(f)$ dependencies) for the clusters than those measured for the electrode-solution interfaces. Such differing capacitances can largely be accounted for by a simple geometric electrostatic model. When the $\nu(CO)_t$ values are plotted versus the electronic charge per surface Pt atom ("surface charge density"), however, an essentially uniform $\nu(CO)_t$ -charge dependence is observed for the different Pt clusters, with similar behavior being obtained for the Pt electrodes. These comparisons provide an intriguing link between the electronic and bonding properties of such large ionizable metal clusters with those of chargeable metal surfaces.

25/3,AB/12 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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15926505 PASCAL No.: 03-0066908
Phase transformations in Al SUB 8 SUB 7 Ni SUB 7 Ce SUB 6 and Al SUB 8
SUB 7 Ni SUB 7 Nd SUB 6 amorphous alloys
BATTEZZATI Livio; POZZOVIVO Simone; RIZZI Paola
Dipartimento di Chimica IFM, Unita INFN e Sezione INSTM, Universita di
Torino, Via P Giuria 9, 10125 Torino, Italy

Journal: Materials transactions - JIM, 2002, 43 (10) 2593-2599

Language: English

This paper reports on studies of the effect of different rare earth (RE) elements on the devitrification behaviour of alloys of general composition Al SUB 8 SUB 7 Ni SUB 7 RE SUB 6 (here RE = Ce, Nd). We have evidenced two crystallisation mechanisms as a function of the type of rare earth element. When RE = Ce the transformation proceeds in **two steps** as shown by Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) traces. When RE = Nd the transformation **sequence** has an additional **step**. There is also evidence of a calorimetric continuous background for all alloys which is attributed to diffusional homogenisation of the matrix. The glass transition becomes manifest for both alloys when fast enough rates are used in DSC (higher than 10 K/min and 40K/min, respectively for Al SUB 8 SUB 7 Ni SUB 7 Ce SUB 6 and Al SUB 8 SUB 7 Ni SUB 7 Nd SUB 6). The **first** crystallisation **step** implies the precipitation of nanocrystalline Al. The kinetics of this process is influenced by the simultaneous occurrence of the glass transition. In Al SUB 8 SUB 7 Ni SUB 7 Ce SUB 6 when it takes place above T SUB g (i.e. at high heating rates) it also implies the formation of an intermetallic compound. Kissinger plots for the first transformation **display** a kink at temperatures corresponding to the glass transition range marking the change in mechanism for the transformation. In Al SUB 8 SUB 7 Ni SUB 7 Nd SUB 6 the glass transition remain visible after partial crystallisation showing that the matrix is readily homogenised. Therefore the molten state of these alloys appears rather fragile.

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25/3,AB/13 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014541798

WPI Adc No: 2002-362501/200239

XRAM Acc No: C02-102713

Identifying and storing nucleic acid sequences from a nucleic acid identification database comprises a fully automated data handling system
Patent Assignee: OFFICE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE US ARMY MEDI (STAF-N); AVERY D P (AVER-I); SCHLAGER J J (SCHL-I); SWEENEY R E (SWEE-I); OFFICE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE US ARMY MED (STAF-N)

Inventor: AVERY D P; SCHLAGER J J; SWEENEY R E

Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200227024	A2	20020404	WO 2001US29761	A	20010924	200239 B
AU 200194653	A	20020408	AU 200194653	A	20010924	200252
US 20030124527	A1	20030703	US 2000235899	P	20000928	200345
			US 2001961058	A	20010924	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000235899 P 20000928; US 2001961058 A 20010924

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200227024 A2 E 50 C12Q-001/68

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR

IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
AU 200194653 A C12Q-001/68 Based on patent WO 200227024
US 20030124527 A1 C12Q-001/68 Provisional application US 2000235899

Abstract (Basic): WO 200227024 A2

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Identifying a nucleic acid (NA) sequence from a NA identification database comprising creating a NA directory, trimming and submitting to a search program, receiving results, selecting and adding data to a spreadsheet. All the steps are done electronically.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Identifying a nucleic acid sequence comprises:

(a) creating a directory of files in a computer for storing information related to the nucleic acid sequence;

(b) inputting raw nucleic acid sequence into the computer;

(c) trimming the raw nucleic acid sequence to obtain a trimmed nucleic acid sequence;

(d) submitting the trimmed nucleic acid sequence electronically to a nucleic acid identification database having a search program and receiving search results electronically from the nucleic acid identification database;

(e) choosing selective information from each search result and inserting the selective information from each search result into a first electronic database; and

(f) selecting at least one of the search results from the first electronic spreadsheet and inserting the one search result into a second electronic spreadsheet.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a computer readable medium containing a computer program for performing the novel method.

USE - The new method identifies nucleic acid sequences (claimed) and in particular, to an automated method for identifying nucleic acid sequences and electronically storing information related to the nucleic acid sequences. The method may also be used by researchers for using the subtraction library technique to determine regulation of mRNA, for researchers using a high throughput technique for identification of DNA or cDNA nucleotide sequences and researchers with data containing many unknown DNA sequences that require revisiting a nucleic acid identification database on a regular basis.

ADVANTAGE - All steps previously done by hand in the prior art subtraction technique have been automated, starting from the raw sequence files (produced by the nucleic acid sequencers) through to the creation of a complete library file that contains identification of the nucleic acid sequences in an individual nucleic acid library sample set. It is estimated that the method reduces the data capture and review time required for nucleic acid sequence identification by as much as 90%.

pp; 50 DwgNo 0/3

25/3, AB/14 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013065487

WPI Acc No: 2000-237359/200020

XRPX Acc No: N00-178049

Remote control device for electronic equipment e.g. audio amplifier, cable TV box, etc has macro creation and editing mode with authoring tools on the remote's GUI

Patent Assignee: KONINK PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV (PHIG); US PHILIPS CORP

(PHIG)

Inventor: VAN EE J; PAUL S M; ROBERTS G J; MOORE P S

Number of Countries: 022 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200008548	A1	20000217	WO 99EP5504	A	19990727	200020 B
EP 1042714	A1	20001011	EP 99941489	A	19990727	200052
			WO 99EP5504	A	19990727	
US 6208341	B1	20010327	US 98129300	A	19980805	200119
KR 2001024415	A	20010326	KR 2000703655	A	20000404	200161
JP 2002522930	W	20020723	WO 99EP5504	A	19990727	200263
			JP 2000564116	A	19990727	
EP 1042714	B1	20030423	EP 99941489	A	19990727	200329
			WO 99EP5504	A	19990727	
DE 69907135	E	20030528	DE 607135	A	19990727	200343
			EP 99941489	A	19990727	
			WO 99EP5504	A	19990727	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98129300 A 19980805

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200008548 A1 E 15 G06F-003/033

Designated States (National): JP KR

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

EP 1042714 A1 E G06F-003/033 Based on patent WO 200008548

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

US 6208341 B1 G06F-003/00

KR 2001024415 A G06F-003/033

JP 2002522930 W 18 H04Q-009/00 Based on patent WO 200008548

EP 1042714 B1 E G06F-003/033 Based on patent WO 200008548

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69907135 E G06F-003/033 Based on patent EP 1042714

Based on patent WO 200008548

Abstract (Basic): WO 200008548 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Remote control device (116) for remote control of equipment (102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114), has a **display** for **display** (118) of a GUI with a number of user-selectable options. The device enables the user to program a macro comprising a sequence of multiple control options. The GUI enables the user to view the sequence as a scrollable list of steps, and it enables the user to edit the list by selecting **one** of the **steps** at a location in the list, moving the specific **step** along the **sequence**, and inserting the specific **step** into a **second** location of the list.

USE - For home theatre equipment e.g. audio amplifier, cable TV box, CD/DVD player, TV tuner, home security system, lighting control system, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Enables the user to program a macro and lets the user intervene with the macro execution or manually add steps during execution of an individual macro. The remote has a touch screen for user-selection of the options.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The block diagram shows a home theatre system

electronic equipment (102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114)
remote control device. (116)

pp: 15 DwgNo 1/6

25/3,AB/15 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013051081

WPI Acc No: 2000-222935/200019

Related WPI Acc No: 1997-457765; 1998-595001; 1999-095775

XRAM Acc No: C00-067965

XRPX Acc No: N00-166999

Fabrication of emitters for flat panel displays

comprises removing portions of excess emitter material formed over a dielectric layer between control electrodes and then removing portions of excess emitter material

Patent Assignee: CANDESCENT TECHNOLOGIES CORP (CAND-N)

Inventor: BARTON R W; CREEL W H; HAVEN D A; KNALL N J; SPINDT C J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6027632	A	20000222	US 96610729	A	19960305	200019 B
			US 97884700	A	19970630	
			US 97904967	A	19970730	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97904967 A 19970730; US 96610729 A 19960305; US 97884700 A 19970630

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6027632	A	15	C25F-003/02	CIP of application US 96610729
				CIP of application US 97884700
				CIP of patent US 5766446
				CIP of patent US 5893967

Abstract (Basic): US 6027632 A

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Emitters for a **flat panel display** are fabricated by forming a structure of control electrodes on a dielectric layer with conductive emitter elements exposed in openings in the dielectric layer between the control electrodes. Excess emitter material formed on the dielectric layer and over the control electrodes above the emitters is removed in **two sequential steps**, preferably by etching.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An etch mask is used to protect some of the excess emitter material during the **first removal step**.

USE - In fabrication of **flat-panel cathode ray tube displays**.

ADVANTAGE - Removal of the excess emitter material in at least **two steps** avoids the short-circuiting problems when a lift-off layer is used to remove all the excess emitter material in a single step.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawings show stages in the process of the invention.

Gate layer (46)

Emitter openings in the gate (48,50)

Emitters (52A)

Excess emitter material (52B)

Excess emitter material remaining after the first removal to be removed electrochemically or by liftoff in a second removal (52C)

Control electrodes (80)

pp; 15 DwgNo 2a,b,c,d/6

25/3,AB/16 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012933646

WPI Acc No: 2000-105493/200009

Related WPI Acc No: 1997-145720; 2002-546167; 2003-352614

XRAM Acc No: C00-031569

DNA amplification method useful for studying changes in gene expression between cell populations

Patent Assignee: UNIV YALE (UYYA)

Inventor: PRASHAR Y; WEISSMAN S M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6010850	A	20000104	US 95510032	A	19950801	20,0009 B
			US 96688514	A	19960730	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96688514 A 19960730; US 95510032 A 19950801

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6010850	A	23	C12Q-001/68	CIP of application US 95510032
				CIP of patent US 5712126

Abstract (Basic): US 6010850 A

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A method for selectively amplifying DNA having a sequence complementary to a 3' end of an mRNA comprising ligating digested cDNA to an adaptor that mediates selective polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of cDNAs under high stringency, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method for selectively amplifying a DNA fragment having a sequence complementary to a 3' end of an mRNA comprises:

- (1) contacting the mRNA with an oligonucleotide primer that hybridizes to a portion of the polyA tail of the mRNA;
- (2) reverse transcribing the mRNA to produce a first strand cDNA;
- (3) synthesizing a second DNA strand complementary to the first strand cDNA to form a first duplex;
- (4) ligating a double-stranded adapter to the first duplex;
- (5) amplifying the ligated duplex using a primer that hybridizes to one strand of the double-stranded adapter;
- (6) contacting the amplified duplex with an oligonucleotide primer comprising a 5' sequence incapable of hybridizing to a polyA tail of the cDNA, and a 3' sequence that hybridizes to a portion of the polyA tail of the cDNA and at least one non-polyA nucleotide immediately upstream of the polyA tail;
- (7) transcribing the cDNA to produce a first strand DNA that includes the oligonucleotide primer;
- (8) synthesizing a second DNA strand complementary to the first strand DNA to form a second duplex;
- (9) cleaving the second duplex with at least one sequence-specific cleaving agent to provide a number of duplex cleavage fragments;
- (10) ligating an adapter to the cleavage fragments, the adapter consisting of two partially hybridized nucleic acid strands, where portions of the two strands are non-complementary and complementary to each other; and
- (11) amplifying the ligated cleavage fragments using a first primer whose sequence comprises at least a portion of the 5' sequence of the oligonucleotide primer of step (6) and a second primer whose sequence comprises at least a portion of the sequence of one

strand of the adapter in the non-complementary portion, therefore selectively amplifying a DNA fragment comprising a sequence complementary to a 3' end of the mRNA.

USE - The method can be used for comparing the levels of mRNA expression in two cell populations by selectively amplifying a DNA fragment in a nucleic acid sample from each cell and comparing the amounts of amplified fragments obtained in step (11), especially where at least one of the primers is labeled, preferably with a radiolabel or fluorescent label, and where one of the cell populations is a treated population (the other being a control population).

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic outline of the amplification method.

pp; 23 DwgNo 1/10

25/3,AB/17 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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01061Q823

WPI Acc No: 1996-107776/199612

XRPX Acc No: N96-090206

Method of training participants in work group - involves establishing **display** path made up of series of steps with starting step, finishing step and series of intermediate **steps**, and **first** and **second sequence** of intermediate **steps**

Patent Assignee: CLIPSON P (CLIP-I); FARRANDS B (FARR-I)

Inventor: CLIPSON P; FARRANDS B

Number of Countries: 022 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2292528	A	19960228	GB 9416829	A	19940819	199612 B
WO 9606419	A1	19960229	WO 95GB1975	A	19950818	199615
AU 9533497	A	19960314	AU 9533497	A	19950818	199625
EP 724756	A1	19960807	EP 95929936	A	19950818	199636
			WO 95GB1975	A	19950818	
NZ 291851	A	19980226	NZ 291851	A	19950818	199813
			WO 95GB1975	A	19950818	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 9416829 A 19940819

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

GB 2292528 A 14 A63F-009/18

WO 9606419 A1 E 12 G09B-019/00

Designated States (National): AU CA NO NZ US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
PT SE

AU 9533497 A G09B-019/00 Based on patent WO 9606419

EP 724756 A1 E 14 G09B-019/00 Based on patent WO 9606419

Designated States (Regional): CH DE IE LI NL SE

NZ 291851 A G09B-019/00 Based on patent WO 9606419

Abstract (Basic): GB 2292528 A

The method involves establishing a **display** path made up of a series of steps beginning with a starting step, a finishing step and a series of intermediate steps. There are at least a first and a **second sequence** of intermediate **steps**. Each **sequence** includes at least one intermediate **step**.

Each intermediate step is identified by a path identifier. A first set of **display** member such as cards, specify a first type of

requirement. A second set of **display** members such as cards specify a second type of requirement.

A distinctive icon is provided at the starting step for each participant in the session. When a random number is generated the participant moves along the intermediate steps to a particular path identifier and on the basis of this selects a first or second card. The requirement is then posed to which a response is given by the members. This continues until one participant has travelled a predetermined distance along the path and then the session is terminated.

ADVANTAGE - To facilitate the functioning of a work-group.

Dwg. 1/1

25/3,AB/18 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010157413

WPI Acc No: 1995-058665/199508

XRPX Acc No: N95-046541

Automatic MDF arrangement extraction method for subscriber circuit interconnection in telephone exchange - providing automatic operation of transition link and **display** of line number during link block generation and changing line number that caused link block accordingly
Patent Assignee: HASEGAWA DENKI SEISAKUSHO KK (HASE-N); NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 6339163	A	19941206	JP 93128837	A	19930531	199508 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93128837 A 19930531

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 6339163	A	5	H04Q-001/14	

Abstract (Basic): JP 6339163 A

The automatic MDF arrangement extraction method consists of several steps. When a subscriber call is received these **steps** are executed **sequentially**. The exchange MDF has many primary switches and for each primary switch many secondary switches are provided in a two level hierarchy. The **two step** transition link selects the first switch in the **first step** and the **second** switch in **second step**.

A control device monitors the movement of the transition link and a moving **display** is provided in the control panel. When a link block is generated due to the transition link connected multiple lines in an ambiguous manner then the moving **display** indicates the link block status flag, followed by the line number that caused the link block. The operator upon identifying the fault changes the line number that caused the block is changed/checked for fault rectification.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces knowledge requirement of operator. Eliminates need for further investigation of **display** contents. Performs fault rectification due to link block.

Dwg. 2/4

25/3,AB/19 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010137438

WPI Acc No: 1995-038689/199506

XRPX Acc No: N95-030635

Multiposition roller counter mechanism for gas, water, electricity meter
- has encoder and auxiliary rotatable devices generating roller position
signals and digital **display**

Patent Assignee: GWF GAS & WASSERMESSERFAB AG (GWFG-N)

Inventor: METTLER R

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 633545	A1	19950111	EP 94109693	A	19940623	199506 B
US 5543613	A	19960806	US 94268529	A	19940706	199637
EP 633545	B1	19991027	EP 94109693	A	19940623	199950
DE 59408854	G	19991202	DE 508854	A	19940623	200003
			EP 94109693	A	19940623	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CH 932059 A 19930711

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 633545 A1 G 9 G06M-001/27

Designated States (Regional): CH DE FR GB LI

DE 59408854 G G01F-015/06 Based on patent EP 633545

US 5543613 A 9 G01D-005/34

EP 633545 B1 G G01F-015/06

Designated States (Regional): CH DE FR GB LI

Abstract (Basic): EP 633545 A

The mechanism has at least two counter rollers (2), in which of each two rollers the highest value one is rotated through one tenth of one revolution by the lower value roller during the last tenth of its rotation and via an incremental pinion (3).

The light barrier (6,7) rotatable through less than 360 deg., and mounted on each roller axle or on an axle parallel to the roller axles and between each two rollers, generates two or more signals for each rotation relative to the counter rollers. A stepper motor (11) generates signals corresp. to the instantaneous rotation position of the light barrier. The instantaneous angular position of each counter roller is derived from the relative and absolute positions of the signals from the light barrier.

ADVANTAGE - Display state of roller mechanism can be read out digitally very simply at any time without significantly increasing torque required to drive mechanism.

Dwg.1/4

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5543613 A

A multi-digit roller meter for a volume measuring instrument for one of gas and water or for an electricity meter, having a plurality of adjacent indicator wheels of differing values rotatable on a common axis of rotation in which, every time, of two adjacent differing value indicator wheels, a higher value wheel is turned one tenth of a revolution further, via a shift pinion wheel, by a lower value indicator wheel in the last tenth of its revolution, the multi-digit roller meter including:

a plurality of first devices wherein each first device, rotatable through an angle of less than 360deg. and located on one of the axis of the indicator wheels and an axis parallel to the axis of the indicator wheels, is arranged between each of two adjacent ones of the plurality of indicator wheels;

each first device, during a rotation relative to the adjacent

indicator wheels, gives off two different signals;
a second device, drivingly interconnected with said first devices,
said second device causing a **sequence** of multiple reading
steps of said **first** devices, via angular movements of said
first devices; and
the sum of the signals of said multiple reading **steps** of said
first devices representing a certain, specific meter position.

Dwg.1/4

25/3,AB/20 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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008959181
WPI Acc No: 1992-086450/199211
XRAM Acc No: C92-040199
XRXPX Acc No: N92-064655

Thin film transistor - with incorporated resistive layer eliminating
separate deposition step and preventing contamination damage
Patent Assignee: SAMSUNG ELTRN CO LT (SAMS-N); SAMSUNG DENSHI KK (SMSU);
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO (SMSU); SAMSUNG ELTRN CO (SAMS-N)

Inventor: JANG K; KYUJEONG C; KYUJEONGC

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
NL 9100051	A	19920217	NL 9151	A	19910111	199211 B
FR 2665300	A	19920131				199215
JP 4233738	A	19920821	JP 91174186	A	19910715	199240
KR 9301901	B	19930319	KR 9011417	A	19900727	199343

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 9011417 A 19900727

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
NL 9100051	A	6		
FR 2665300	A	10		
JP 4233738	A	4	H01L-021/336	
KR 9301901	B		H01L-029/78	

Abstract (Basic): NL 9100051 A

Thin film transistor, comprising a substrate, a gate electrode, a gate insulating layer, an amorphous semiconductor layer, and source- and drain-electrodes, is produced by depositing the source- and drain-electrodes in **two sequential steps**, such that the **first** applied metal layer contains a small amt. of PH3, eliminating the prior deposition of a separate resistive layer.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for all types of similar thin film transistors, e.g. as used in active matrix-type liq. crystal displays. Elimination of a separate deposition step and prevention of damage due to contamination of the semiconductor during etching of the resistive layer are obtd. Resistive contact is improved and leakage current is reduced to less than 10 power(-12) Amps.

In an example, a conventional thin film transistor places a resistive n+ layer between a semiconductor layer and the source- and drain-electrodes in a separate deposition step. By means of plasma enhanced CVD techniques, a metal layer is deposited on the semiconductor in an atmos. of 99 vol.% Ar and 1 vol.% PH3, such that a small amt. of PH3 is included. This acts as the resistive n+ layer. Layer is formed from Al, Cr, Mo or Ti and the thickness is 50-100 nm. Second metal layer of similar elements is then deposited in a similar

manner in the same appts. to a thickness of 300-500 nm in an atmos. of Ar.

Dwg.1/2

25/3,AB/21 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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004809394

WPI Acc No: 1986-312735/198648

XRPX Acc No: N86-233595

Recorder for multi-step operations e.g. delivery vehicle movement - has timer and two switches operated to answer yes or no w.r.t. completion of each step

Patent Assignee: FFG FAHRZEUGW FALKE (FFGF-N)

Inventor: RAUCH L; SCHIERENBE E

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 3518081	A	19861120	DE 3518081	A	19850520	198648 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 3518081 A 19850520

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 3518081	A	11		

Abstract (Basic): DE 3518081 A

The recorder has a **display** to indicate operational **steps** in a given **sequence**, two switches and a timer. A register records a time check and a symbol representing a corresponding **step** when the **first** switch is operated. A **second** register records a **time** check and switches the **display** to the next **step** when the **second** switch is operated. The time check is not recorded if the second switch is operated two or more times consecutively. An input keyboard and recorder are provided for special data together with a stopwatch and a recorder for the difference between **two step time** checks.

ADVANTAGE - Driven need only input yes or no answer at each step.
(11pp Dwg.No.1/2

25/3,AB/22 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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003340498

WPI Acc No: 1982-J8516E/198229

Phototypesetting system for CRT **display** - has type font scanned and data representative of that image recorded, with encoded according to predetermined **sequence steps**

Patent Assignee: COMPUGRAPHIC CORP (COMP-N)

Inventor: BROWN K W

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 4338673	A	19820706			198229	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 80181808 A 19800827; US 78966638 A 19781205

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 4338673 A 68

Abstract (Basic): US 4338673 A

A type font character is scanned and character data representative of the font character are generated. The scan data are encoded in accordance with a **first** predetermined **sequence** of **steps** to have the form of an ordered succession of code words.

The stored encoded font data is processed in conjunction with character selection control signals to specify a line-to-be-typeset. The selected character data is decoded in accordance with a **second** predetermined **sequence** of **steps**.

The decoded selected character data are then converted to video signals for an output cathode ray tube. The decoding sequence may be performed to generate stroke signals for the output cathode ray tube (CRT) of a conventional phototypesetting system during the corresponding strokes in the raster pattern of that output CRT operation. The encoding **sequence** of **steps** is adapted so that the decoding sequence may be selectively modified to provide selective scaling of the reproduction of the selected characters.

25/3, AB/23 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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003061851

WPI Acc No: 1981-G1888D/198127

Gaming machine with panel contg. coin slot - has finite number of regions sequentially illuminated in random sequence, with final light indicating player lost

Patent Assignee: BALLY-WULFF AUTOMAT (BALL-N); WULFF APPARATEBAU (WULF-N)

Inventor: ALBRECHT L B; THOMAS D

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
GB 2065948	A	19810701				198127	B
DE 2952002	A	19810709	DE 2952002	A	19791221	198129	
NL 8006886	A	19810716				198132	
GB 2065948	B	19831102				198344	
DE 2952002	C	19840315				198412	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 2952002 A 19791221

Abstract (Basic): GB 2065948 A

The slot machine has a playing panel (1) divided into rows (2) and columns (3) of loss regions (4) and win regions (5) displaying a winning sum of money. Starting from a specific region or one chosen randomly, a finite number of regions (4,5) are illuminated one after another in a random sequence the final one to be lit indicating the player has lost if it is a region (4) or how much the win is if it is a region (5).

One of arrows (7) is illuminated, immediately prior to the illumination of the next region (4 or 5) in the sequence, to indicate in which direction the next illumination step will be and device (9) indicates how many illumination steps are left before the final win or loss display occurs. There is a delay of approximately one second between successive steps in the illumination sequence allowing the player to appreciate how the game is going.

25/3,AB/24 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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07591051

ARRANGEMENT METHOD OF KEY-IN DEVICE IN ELECTRONIC DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 2003-084895 [JP 2003084895 A]
PUBLISHED: March 19, 2003 (20030319)
INVENTOR(s): TSUON TSUON KUO
APPLICANT(s): TSUON TSUON KUO
APPL. NO.: 2001-268888 [JP 2001268888]
FILED: September 05, 2001 (20010905)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an arrangement method of a key-in device capable of displaying a code composition such as words and phrases on a display screen with a less pressing times as compared with a conventional one.

SOLUTION: This method comprises: a commonly-used code distribution step for dividing commonly-used codes into plural commonly-used code groups; a specially-used code distribution step for dividing specially-used codes into plural specially-used code groups; an installation **step** of keys for **sequentially** installing and arranging plural keys more than the number of keys used for key-in of the codes; a **first** function imparting **step** for **sequentially** selecting the numbers of keys as ones for key-in from plural keys to sequentially distribute the keys as the commonly-used code keys so as to correspond to the plural commonly-used code groups, thereafter distributing the keys as the specially-used code keys to keys for key-in excluding the commonly-used code keys so as to correspond to the plural specially-used code groups and thereby allowing the code group corresponding to the function key by key pressing to be displayed; and a **second** function imparting **step** of the keys for key-in for allowing the code corresponding to the arrangement order of the code group displayed by key pressing to be selected and displayed.

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28/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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02877362 INSPEC Abstract Number: C87029623
Title: Run length slice algorithm for incremental lines
Author(s): Bresenham, J.E.
Author Affiliation: IBM Commun. Products Div., Research Triangle Park,
NC, USA
Conference Title: Fundamental Algorithms for Computer Graphics.
Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Study Institute p.59-104
Editor(s): Earnshaw, R.A.
Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, West Germany
Publication Date: 1986 Country of Publication: West Germany xvi+1042
pp.
ISBN: 3 540 13920 6
Conference Sponsor: NATO; Cambridge Interactive Syst.; Hewlett Packard;
et al
Conference Date: 30 March-12 April 1985 Conference Location: Ilkley,
Yorks., UK
Language: English
Abstract: Lines displayed on devices such as incremental plotters, raster
CRT or plasma panel displays, and matrix printers must be
approximated by sequences of discrete axial and diagonal unit steps in
which successive incremental movements are constrained to the movement
pattern of the king piece in a game of chess. A Freeman/Reggiori-like
algorithm for directly generating the run lengths of constant direction
movement within the step sequence is described in contrast to
generating the sequence in its basic unit step elements. The repetitive
loop for generating lengths of alternating runs of solely axial and solely
diagonal steps requires only integer addition/subtraction together with a
sign test and will be executed at most only half the number of times as the
comparable loop used to generate the single unit move sequence
one step at a time. The algorithm also can be used to examine
repetitive patterns and cycles which occur in rastered lines.

Subfile: C

28/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015236624
WPI Acc No: 2003-297549/200329
Plasma display panel and method for manufacturing the same
Patent Assignee: LG PHILIPS LCD CO LTD (GLDS)
Inventor: CHAE G S
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
KR 2002094722 A 20021218 KR 200133112 A 20010613 200329 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200133112 A 20010613

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
KR 2002094722 A 1 H01J-017/49

Abstract (Basic): KR 2002094722 A

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A plasma display panel and method for

manufacturing the same is provided to reduce cost by simplifying etching process during formation of electrode.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A plasma **display panel** comprises an address electrode(52) formed on a lower substrate(42), wherein the address electrode includes a first metal having a high conductivity, and a second metal having a high adhesive property to the first metal and the lower substrate, and which is formed between the first metal and the lower substrate; and a sustaining electrode(44) formed on an upper substrate(40) in such a manner that the sustaining electrode crosses the address electrode. The sustaining electrode includes a transparent electrode(44A), and a metal electrode(44B) formed at the transparent electrode, and which increases conductivity. A method for manufacturing PDP, comprises a **first step** of **sequentially** depositing **first** and second metals on the lower substrate; and patterning first and second metals at the same time.

pp: 1 DwgNo 1/10

28/3,AB/3 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013110080

WPI Acc No: 2000-281951/200024

XRPX Acc No: N00-212154

Microscale bridging element bonding structure supplies bonding energy to contact surface of bridging element via bonding tip, applying pressure between contacting surface of bonding tip and bridging element

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: CHALCO P A; FURMAN B K; HORTON R R; NARAYAN C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6029881	A	20000229	US 97796405	A	19970206	200024 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97796405 A 19970206

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6029881	A	5	H01L-021/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6029881 A

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Micro-scale bridging element (11) is attached to interruption (17) between conductive units (18,19). Bonding energy is given to contacting surface (9) of bridging element via bonding tip (8) across interruption. By applying pressure between the contacting surface of bonding tip and bridging element, to interlock deformation of imperfections in one of the contacting surface and the bridging element.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for microscale bridging element bonding method.

USE - For repair of breaks in conductors and joining of alternate circuitry in **flat panel displays**.

ADVANTAGE - The interlocking surface enables the combination of bridging element and the bonding tip of diffusion bonding apparatus to pick up, transport and position at unique location and bond the bridging element to the conductors. A single point bonding tip is used to transport the bridging element to the bonding site and perform the entire bridging bonding operation all in **one sequence** of

steps.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows bridging element in contact with bonding tip.
Bonding tip (8)
Contacting surface (9)
Micro scale bridging element (11)
Interruption (17)
Conductive units (18,19)
pp; 5 DwgNo 5/7

28/3,AB/4 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009968762

WPI Acc No: 1994-236474/199429

XRPX Acc No: N94-187046

Liquid crystal display driving method for computer terminal, word processor, TV, projector light valve - involves displaying picture by line-sequential scanning in one mode and jumping of scanning lines from final to resumption scanning line during one picture scanning in second mode

Patent Assignee: CANON KK (CANO)

Inventor: KAZUNORI K; OTAKA I; SHINJIRO O; INABA Y; KATAKURA K; OKADA S

Number of Countries: 008 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 607598	A1	19940727	EP 93120673	A	19931222	199429 B
US 5598229	A	19970128	US 93171180	A	19931222	199710
			US 95538039	A	19951002	
EP 607598	B1	19980304	EP 93120673	A	19931222	199813
DE 69317251	E	19980409	DE 617251	A	19931222	199820
			EP 93120673	A	19931222	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 92357213 A 19921224

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 607598 A1 E 19 G09G-003/36

Designated States (Regional): DE ES FR GB IT NL SE

US 5598229 A 18 H04N-003/14 Cont of application US 93171180

EP 607598 B1 E 23 G09G-003/36

Designated States (Regional): DE ES FR GB IT NL SE

DE 69317251 E G09G-003/36 Based on patent EP 607598

Abstract (Basic): EP 607598 A

The method involves displaying picture by using line sequential scanning in one operation mode. In a second operation mode, during one picture scanning, scanning lines are jumped from a final scanning line to a resumption scanning line, where the final scanning line and or the resumption scanning line is selected twice.

A dummy signal is applied to a non-selected scanning line during the line-sequential scanning, while terminating application of the dummy signal when the jumping of the scanning lines occurs.

The liquid crystal is a nematic, cholesteric or smectic liquid crystal.

ADVANTAGE - Provides driving method for liquid crystal display panel where display quality is not degraded even when scanning is started from or terminated at intermediate part of panel.

Dwg.10/22

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 607598 B

The method involves displaying picture by using line sequential scanning in one operation mode. In a second operation mode, during one picture scanning, scanning lines are jumped from a final scanning line to a resumption scanning line, where the final scanning line and or the resumption scanning line is selected twice.

A dummy signal is applied to a non-selected scanning line during the line-sequential scanning, while terminating application of the dummy signal when the jumping of the scanning lines occurs.

The **liquid crystal** is a nematic, cholesteric or smectic **liquid crystal**.

ADVANTAGE - Provides driving method for **liquid crystal display panel** where **display** quality is not degraded even when scanning is started from or terminated at intermediate part of panel.

Dwg.1a/13

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5598229 A

A driving method for a **liquid crystal device** of a type comprising a first electrode substrate having thereon a group of scanning lines, a second electrode substrate having thereon a group of data lines intersecting the scanning lines, and a **liquid crystal** disposed between the scanning lines and the data lines so as to form a pixel at each intersection of the scanning lines and the data lines, said driving method comprising, depending on a given jumping signal, the following **sequential steps** of:

(a) simultaneously applying a first scanning selection signal (A) to an m-th scanning line and a second scanning selection signal (B), different from the first scanning selection signal, to an m-th-1 scanning line and, in synchronism with the first and second scanning selection signals, applying data signals to the data lines, each data signal being for determining a **display** state of an associated pixel on the m-th scanning line and for compensating a **display** state of an associated pixel on the m-th-1 scanning line;

(b) applying the second scanning selection signal (B) to the m-th scanning line while not applying either the first or the second scanning selection signal to an m-th+1 scanning line and, in synchronism with the second scanning selection signal (B), applying data signals to the data lines, each of the data signals being for compensating the **display** state of an associated pixel on the m-th scanning line; and

(c) after a jumping of scanning lines after execution of said step (b), applying the first scanning selection signal (A) to a p-th scanning line and, in synchronism with the first scanning selection signal, applying data signals to the data lines, each data signal being for determining a **display** state of an associated pixel on the p-th scanning line.

Dwg.10/13

32/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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08836618 Genuine Article#: 334TV Number of References: 23
Title: Morphology of epoxy/acrylic polymer-dispersed liquid-crystal film in DICY thermal cure (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Author(s): Chin WK (REPRINT) ; Hsin LP; Lu HL; Shau MD
Corporate Source: NATL TSING HUA UNIV,DEPT CHEM ENGN/HSINCHU//TAIWAN//
(REPRINT); CHIA NAN COLL PHARM & SCI,DEPT APPL CHEM/TAINAN//TAIWAN/
Journal: JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE PART B-POLYMER PHYSICS, 2000, V38, N15
(AUG 1), P2033-2042
ISSN: 0887-6266 Publication date: 20000801
Publisher: JOHN WILEY & SONS INC, 605 THIRD AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10158-0012
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: A polymer-dispersed liquid-crystal (PDLC) film was prepared from UV-curable acrylic, thermally curable epoxy, and a liquid-crystal (LC) mixture with a fixed LC content of 40 wt %. The UV irradiation and heat treatments were in sequential steps. At first, a phase diagram of a binary mixture of LC (E63) and epoxy [diglycidyl ether of polypropylene glycol (DER736)] was established to understand their miscibility. Then, the phase-separation temperatures and morphologies of pre-UV-cured films with different equivalent DER736/dicyandiamide (DICY) molar ratios were observed. Finally, the polymerization-induced phase-separation behavior and morphology of the PDLC film were studied by real-time observation while the film was maintained at 130 degrees C under the microscope. The results showed that the acrylic network would not affect the phase-separation behavior of the E63/DER736 mixture. In both thermally induced and polymerization-induced phase separations, the undissolved DICY particles acted as nucleation agents and were capable of inducing E63 to separate out early. (C) 2000 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

32/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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00780086
DISPLAY DEVICE FOR TIME:

PUB. NO.: 56-100386 [JP 56100386 A]
PUBLISHED: August 12, 1981 (19810812)
INVENTOR(s): FUJITA MASANORI
APPLICANT(s): SEIKOSHA CO LTD [400433] (A Japanese Company or Corporation),
JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 55-002720 [JP 802720]
FILED: January 14, 1980 (19800114)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 87, Vol. 05, No. 173, Pg. 55,
November 05, 1981 (19811105)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To simplify the display section drive circuit, by opposingly providing two common electrodes and a plurality of segment electrodes via liquid crystal and setting the ratio of opposing area between each segment electrode and each common electrode to a given value.

CONSTITUTION: A common electrode 2 is formed in step shape, and it has a given opposing area with segment electrodes 3-8 opposed each other. When pulses are fed to a 7-notation step down counter 10 from a time signal

generating circuit 9 for a given period, e.g., every 10min, a counter 10 counts down sequentially by one step from the content of time set at a time set circuit 11, and the output transits to high potential sequentially according to each value. As a result, the display section corresponding to opposing areas 3a-8a of the segment electrodes 3-8, illuminates.

36/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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1571813 NTIS Accession Number: DE91008518

Introduction to AmigaT(sub E)X

Weinstein, A. J. ; Weinstein, M.

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, CA.

Corp. Source Codes: 014489000; 5910000

Sponsor: Department of Energy, Washington, DC.

Report No.: SLAC-TN-91-1

15 Feb 91 33p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9113; ERA9128

Sponsored by Department of Energy, Washington, DC.

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NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Amiga T(sub E)X is the Amiga's version of T(sub E)X, Donald Knuth's computer typesetting system, designed to take a text file and produce a printed manuscript. People who have used T(sub E)X on the IBM mainframe know that producing a final copy using the T(sub E)X system involves three independent steps. First, one uses an editor, e.g. XEDIT, to prepare the text file; next, one T(sub E)X's the file in order to produce a device independent (DVI) file; finally, one uses the program IMATEX to send the DVI file to a laser printer. Using T(sub E)X on a personal computer involves the same sequence of steps. In the cast of the Commodore Amiga, the editor is probably TxEd Plus and the T(sub E)X program will be Amiga T(sub E)X. One major difference between the IBM mainframe and the Amiga environment is that one does not have to print a T(sub E)X file in order to read it. One can instead use another program, Preview, to display the formatted file on the screen. In general, the output produced by T(sub E)X is far superior to that produced by a "What You See Is What You Get" word processor; that is especially true for technical documents. Also, because the files which T(sub E)X uses are plain text files, transporting such files from site to site or machine to machine is straightforward. For these reasons SLAC uses T(sub E)X to prepare most technical documents. The only disadvantage to using T(sub E)X is that learning to use all of the power at your command takes some time. Fortunately, most people don't want to use all this power, they just want to get their work done in as straightforward a manner as possible. Learning to do this is not so difficult, especially if one begins on a machine like the Amiga which can set up to provide a user-friendly interface to T(sub E)X. The aim of this document is to provide an introduction to the Amiga's T(sub E)X environment for the novice user.

40/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014530898

WPI Acc No: 2002-351601/200238

XRAM Acc No: C02-099825

XRPX Acc No: N02-276297

Computer-implemented prediction of an amino acid sequence compatible with a specified three-dimensional structure of a protein or peptide involves at least one scoring function calculating step

Patent Assignee: UNIV RAMOT APPLIED RES & IND DEV LTD (UYRA-N)

Inventor: BECKER O M; TOPF M

Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200214875	A2	20020221	WO 2001IL769	A	20010816	200238 B
AU 200180077	A	20020225	AU 200180077	A	20010816	200245

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000718425 A 20001124; IL 137886 A 20000816

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200214875	A2	E	55	G01N-033/68	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200180077	A	G01N-033/68	Based on patent WO 200214875
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200214875 A2

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A computer-implemented prediction of an amino acid sequence (A) compatible with a specified three-dimensional structure (A1) involves providing a coordinate set representing backbone of (A1) and determining its solvent accessibility for each position along (A), constructing an initial amino acid sequence (M) by randomly assigning an amino acid residue (A2) for each position and applying a simulation on the randomly selected positions, which are along (M).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A computer-implemented method for predicting at least one amino acid sequence (A) compatible with a specified three-dimensional structure (A1) of a protein or peptide, involves: (a) providing a coordinate set representing backbone of (A1) and determining its solvent accessibility for each position along the sequence; (b) constructing an initial amino acid sequence by randomly assigning an amino acid residue (A2) for each position along the structure; (c) randomly selecting at least one position along the sequence provided in the step (b) and (d) applying a simulation comprising at least one of scoring function calculating steps on the positions. The scoring function calculating steps are i) randomly selecting (A2), ii) calculating an energy scoring function for each possible rotamer of (A2), iii) selecting a lowest energy scoring rotamer, or when more than one amino acid is manipulated simultaneously, selecting a lowest energy scoring rotamer combination; iv) determining whether to accept or reject the mutation with the rotamer or rotamer combination selected in the step (iii); and v) assigning the selected (A2) and their respective rotamer or rotamer combinations to the position(s) and moving to another position along

the sequence. The simulation steps are repeated until for each position along the sequence, the residue and residue's rotamer with the lowest energy score is selected, to obtain a virtual representation of an amino acid sequence with the lowest total energy score compatible with the predefined 3D structure. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) (A) which folds under physiological conditions into a specified (A1); (2) a nucleic acid sequence encoding (A); (3) a computer-based system for predicting an amino acid sequence compatible with (A1) comprising input apparatus for specifying data indicative of (A1); a first memory (G1) for storing data indicative of the specified (A1); a second memory (G2) having a computer program stored in (G1); a third memory (G3) for storing the at least one amino acid sequence; a processor coupled to (G1) and to (G1) - (G3) for processing the computer program to obtain the amino acid sequence; and a display unit coupled to the processor for displaying (A); (4) a computer program storage device readable by machine, tangibly embodying a program of at least one (A) compatible with the specified (A1) of the protein or peptide; and (5) a computer program product comprising a computer useable medium embodying a computer readable program code for predicting at least one (A) compatible with a specified (A1); a computer readable program code for causing the computer to provide a coordinate set representing backbone of (A1) and to determine for each position along (A) its solvent accessibility; a computer readable program code for causing the computer to construct the initial amino acid sequence; a computer readable program code for causing the computer to randomly selecting at least one positions along the sequence and applying the simulation on the position and a computer readable program code for causing the computer to repeat the simulation steps.

USE - For predicting at least one amino acid sequence compatible with a specified three-dimensional structure (e.g. a native peptide, protein or a designed protein) and to obtain amino acid sequences (claimed), which are used in industrial to pharmacological uses e.g. in biotechnology manufacturing of therapeutic peptides and proteins, in gene therapy, design of modified therapeutic proteins as pharmaceuticals and in generation of a library of small stable protein elements.

ADVANTAGE - The protein obtained from the amino acid sequence has more thermal stability and proteolytic stability than the known protein used as the starting point. The protein obtained also has stability to alteration in pH or oxidative conditions, chelator stability, stability to metal ions and stability to solvents such as organic solvents, surfactants and formulation chemicals. The advantage of the combined reduced representation of the side chains and structure sites according to the solvent accessibility relies in the high efficiency of searching through both sequence spacer and rotamer space. The combined simplifications dramatically reduce the search space, while retaining a physically reasonable representation that can accurately account for rotamer flexibility.

pp; 55 DwgNo 0/7

40/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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004302484

WPI Acc No: 1985-129362/198522

XRPX Acc No: N85-097335

Reduction of matrix character size - has large matrix character format

subjected to reduction process for input to work processor

Patent Assignee: RICOH KK (RICO)

Inventor: GOJO T

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 3440377	A	19850523	DE 3440377	A	19841105	198522 B
GB 2149165	A	19850605	GB 8427488	A	19841031	198523
US 4555191	A	19851126				198550
GB 2149165	B	19870218				198707
DE 3440377	C	19880804				198831

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 83206914 A 19831105

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 3440377	A		28		

Abstract (Basic): DE 3440377 A

Characters, e.g. Japanese, represented in a 24x24 dot matrix format are subjected to a reduction process to produce 8x8 format for handling in a word processor system. The characters are stored in a memory (200), which is read into a reduction unit coupled to a **display** control module. The data is read as groups of 8 bits transferred into shift registers (402, 404, 406) under the control of a local signal (CSA).

The data is shifted through the registers and three outputs (Q6, Q7, Q8) connect with AND gates (408) providing X axis reduction. A coupled OR gate connects with a pair of flip flops (414, 416) with outputs coupled to a shift register (420). Outputs are transmitted to OR gates (422) coupled to a register (424) providing Y axis reduction.

ADVANTAGE - Reduction without increased memory capacity.

12/13

Abstract (Equivalent): DE 3440377 C

The character font reducing circuit uses a memory, the content of which is shiftable, and which stores the pixel data readout from the font memory. The output signals of the storage unit are processed by the logic unit which divides the base dot matrix into a dot submatrix containing many dots of the basic matrix. The reduction is first carried out in the X direction forming blocks of many submatrix points. The latter are then shifted in one direction, and similar steps are carried out to form lines and columns for evaluation by the logic AND function.

The system is based on the font storage unit (200) directly connected to the **display** controller and to the font reducer (400) linked to the **display**. The **display** controller includes the **display** unit, control set, output unit and the external memory.

ADVANTAGE - System eliminates storage of reduced font data and ensures exact and precise reproduction of smaller printout. (14pp)

Abstract (Equivalent): GB 2149165 B

A method of reducing the size of a character which is represented by a data matrix having a plurality of rows of data arranged in a first direction and a plurality of columns of data arranged in a second direction perpendicular to the first direction, said method comprising the steps of: (a) producing first data by dividing a row of the data matrix into a plurality of blocks such that each of the blocks includes a first predetermined number of data and, then, assigning a single first data value to each block; (b) producing second data by shifting the row used in the step (a) in the first direction to constitute a shifted row, then dividing the shifted row into a plurality of blocks, and then assigning a single second data value to each block; (c) computing third data by associating the first

and second data with each other in the second direction; (d) computing third data for a second predetermined number of subsequent by sequentially performing the **steps** (a), (b) and (c); (e) computing fourth data by associating in the second direction the third data computed by the step (d); and (f) computing the fourth data associated with the whole character data matrix by repeating the consecutive steps (a) through (e).r

Abstract (Equivalent): US 4555191 A

Digitised font data representative of a character font is constructed in a dot matrix consisting of rows in an X direction and columns in a Y direction perpendicular to the X direction. The first row of dots in the X direction is divided into blocks and each block is provided with a ONE or a ZERO depending upon the number of dots included. The first row is shifted one dot to the left in the X direction to form a shifted row. The shifted row is divided into blocks and each of these blocks is provided with a ONE or a ZERO depending upon the number of dots includes. ANDs of the respective logical values of the shifted and non-shifted rows in the Y direction are computed to obtain a ONE or ZERO block by block.

The consecutive steps are repeated on all the rows in the X direction to provide a ONE or a ZERO for each of the blocks in all the rows. Each of the columns in the Y direction represented by ONES and ZEROS of the blocks in the X direction is divided into blocks. ANDs in the Y direction are computed block by block to decide the blocks whose ANDs are ONES to be black dots.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Word processor, office computer. Reduces size of character font. (14pp)

40/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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02275028
DIVISION **DISPLAY SYSTEM FOR TEXT EDITER**

PUB. NO.: 62-191928 [JP 62191928 A]
PUBLISHED: August 22, 1987 (19870822)
INVENTOR(s): FUJII ISATO
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 61-034377 [JP 8634377]
FILED: February 18, 1986 (19860218)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 664, Vol. 12, No. 43, Pg. 137,
February 09, 1988 (19880209)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To **display** different and related ranges included in a source program on the same screen by displaying different ranges in the source program on the left-hand half and the right-hand half as a screen **display** system.

CONSTITUTION: A screen **display** means 3 specifies and the sets the to row numbers of two ranges in the source program that a **display** range setting part 31 **displays** to pointers 7 and 8, whereby **display** start positions are set to two row numbers of the source program lying on a work file 2. A screen **display** means 32 **displays** the step concerned in the source program by one line in the left-hand half on the screen by the pointer 7. After one-line **display** ends, the contents of the pointer 7 are counted up by one, and source **steps** are

sequentially displayed on the screen until they fill the left-hand half of the screen. According to the similar procedure the screen **display** means 32 **displays** the 2nd **display** range with the row number shown by the pointer 8 as a **display** start position in the right-hand half of the screen.

45/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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4646639 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9405-6140C-243, C9405-1250-176

Title: Optimal trellis-based buffered compression and fast approximations

Author(s): Ortega, A.; Ramchandran, K.; Vetterli, M.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng., Columbia Univ., New York, NY,

USA

Journal: IEEE Transactions on Image Processing vol.3, no.1 p.26-40

Publication Date: Jan. 1994 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: IIPRE4 ISSN: 1057-7149

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1057-7149/94/\$04.00

Language: English

Abstract: The authors formalize the description of the buffer-constrained adaptive quantization problem. For a given set of admissible quantizers used to code a discrete nonstationary signal sequence in a buffer-constrained environment, they formulate the optimal solution. They also develop slightly suboptimal but much faster approximations. These solutions are valid for any globally minimum distortion criterion, which is additive over the individual elements of the **sequence**. As a **first step**, they define the problem as one of constrained, discrete optimization and establish its equivalence to some of the problems studied in the field of integer programming. Forward dynamic programming using the Viterbi algorithm is shown to provide a way of computing the optimal solution. Then, they provide a heuristic algorithm based on Lagrangian optimization using an operational rate-distortion framework that, with computing complexity reduced by an order of magnitude, approaches the optimally achievable performance. The algorithms can serve as a benchmark for assessing the performance of buffer control strategies and are useful for applications such as multimedia workstation displays, video encoding for CD-ROMs, and buffered JPEG coding environments, where processing delay is not a concern but decoding buffer size has to be minimized.

Subfile: B C

45/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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11144107 Genuine Article#: 614YB Number of References: 69

Title: The polyketide synthase gene pks4 from Gibberella fujikuroi encodes a key enzyme in the biosynthesis of the red pigment bikaverin (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)

Author(s): Linnemannstons P; Schulte J; Prado MD; Proctor RH; Avalos J; Tudzynski B (REPRINT)

Corporate Source: Univ Munster, Inst Bot, Schlossgarten 3/D-48149

Munster//Germany/ (REPRINT); Univ Munster, Inst Bot, D-48149

Munster//Germany//; Univ Sevilla, Fac Biol, Dept Genet, E-41012

Seville//Spain//; USDA ARS, Natl Ctr Agr Utilizat Res, Mycotoxin Res Unit, Peoria//IL/61604

Journal: FUNGAL GENETICS AND BIOLOGY, 2002, V37, N2 (NOV), P134-148

ISSN: 1087-1845 Publication date: 20021100

Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS INC ELSEVIER SCIENCE, 525 B ST, STE 1900, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-4495 USA

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: The ascomycete Gibberella fujikuroi mating population C (MP-C) is well known for the production of gibberellins, but also produces many other secondary metabolites, including the red polyketide pigment

bikaverin. Here, we used a differential **display** method to clone a polyketide synthase gene *pks4* responsible for the **first step** of bikaverin biosynthesis. **Sequence** analysis indicated that *pks4* encoded a 2009-amino acid polypeptide consisting of four functional domains: beta-ketoacyl synthase (KS), acyltransferase (AT), acyl carrier (ACP), and thioesterase (TE). Disruption of *pks4* resulted in the loss of both *pks4* transcripts and bikaverin biosynthesis in *G. fujikuroi* cultures. Expression of *pks4* is strongly repressed by high amounts of ammonium and basic pH. Unexpectedly, *pks4* was overexpressed in mutants of the regulatory gene, *areA*, which is responsible for the activation of nitrogen assimilation genes. Three additional polyketide synthase genes have been cloned from *G. fujikuroi* MP-C by heterologous hybridization. The presence of these four PKS genes demonstrates the diversity of polyketide biosynthetic pathways in this fungus. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science (USA). All rights reserved.

45/3,AB/3 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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10909856 Genuine Article#: 584MK Number of References: 39
Title: Cloning, expression and characterization of mouse spermatid specific thioredoxin-1 gene and protein (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Author(s): Jimenez A; Oko R; Gustafsson JA; Spyrou G; Pelto-Huikko M; Miranda-Vizuete A (REPRINT)
Corporate Source: Karolinska Inst, Novum, Dept Biosci, Ctr Biotechnol, S-14157 Huddinge//Sweden/ (REPRINT); Karolinska Inst, Novum, Dept Biosci, Ctr Biotechnol, S-14157 Huddinge//Sweden/; Queens Univ, Dept Anat & Cell Biol, Kingston/ON K7L 3N6/Canada/; Tampere Univ Hosp, Dept Pathol, FIN-33101 Tampere//Finland/; Tampere Univ, Sch Med, Dept Dev Biol, FIN-33101 Tampere//Finland/
Journal: MOLECULAR HUMAN REPRODUCTION, 2002, V8, N8 (AUG), P710-718
ISSN: 1360-9947 Publication date: 20020800
Publisher: OXFORD UNIV PRESS, GREAT CLARENDON ST, OXFORD OX2 6DP, ENGLAND
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: Thioredoxins are proteins that participate in different cellular processes via redox-mediated reactions. For humans, we have recently described two novel members of this family that **display** a male germ cell specific expression pattern, named spermatid specific thioredoxin (SpTRX-1 and SpTRX-2 respectively). We report here the cloning, and characterization of the mouse SpTRX-1 gene and protein, which are similar to those described for the human orthologue. The mouse SpTRX-1 open reading frame encodes for a protein of 462 aa composed of an N-terminal repetitive domain of a 15 residue motif followed by a C-terminal domain typical of thioredoxins. The mouse SpTRX-1 gene sequence is interrupted by only one intron of 525 bp located in the 5'-UTR, and using fluorescence in-situ hybridization we have mapped its chromosomal location to 17E1.2-1.3. Northern blot analysis identified the testis as the only tissue expressing mouse SpTRX-1 mRNA, and by in-situ hybridization we found a strong labelling in the testicular seminiferous tubules, mostly in the round spermatids. Affinity purified antibodies against human SpTRX-1 crossreacted well with the mouse protein confirming its expression in seminiferous tubules at the later stages of spermiogenesis. Recombinant mouse SpTRX-1 displayed protein disulphide reducing activity in an enzymatic assay coupled to NADPH and thioredoxin reductase. The availability of the mouse SpTRX-1 gene **sequence** is the **first step** towards the generation of knock-out mice, whose characterization will provide significant information regarding the in-vivo function of

Sptrx-1 and its possible implication in several sperm anomalies.

45/3,AB/4 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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04880128 Genuine Article#: UP215 Number of References: 21
Title: SEQUENCE VERIFICATION BY HYBRIDIZATION WITH FLUORESCENT OCTANUCLEOTIDES AS A FIRST STEP TO A FLUORESCENT SEQUENCING BY HYBRIDIZATION PROTOCOL (Abstract Available)
Author(s): EICKHOFF H; BIRCHHIRSCHFELD E; SCHEEF J; HOYER C; DREXHAGE KH; GREULICH KO
Corporate Source: INST MOL BIOTECHNOL EV, POSTFACH 100813/D-07708 JENA//GERMANY/; UNIV GESAMTHSCH SIEGEN, INST CHEM PHYS/D-57068 SIEGEN//GERMANY/
Journal: JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL METHODS, 1996, V32, N1 (APR), P59-68
ISSN: 0165-022X
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: Three sets of partly overlapping octanucleotides are 5' labelled with derivates of the fluorescence dyes fluorescein-, coumarine- and rhodamine, respectively. Hybridisation conditions are determined, under which all octanucleotides hybridise correctly against complementary target sequences bound on nylon membranes. Target sequences are three synthetic 48-mer oligonucleotides and herring sperm DNA, a positive control containing almost all possible octanucleotides. None of the octanucleotides hybridised to incorrect target sequences. Analysing these results, a given sequence could be unambiguously verified. A feature critical for the accuracy of the hybridisation is the temperature during the last washing step. This temperature can be estimated using the equation $T = 19 - 0.4(G + C) + 0.15(G + C)(2)$. Using octanucleotides labelled with three different colors, three hybridisations can be performed simultaneously.

45/3,AB/5 (Item 4 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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04697060 Genuine Article#: UC379 Number of References: 15
Title: ORGAN TARGETING IN-VIVO USING PHAGE DISPLAY PEPTIDE LIBRARIES (Abstract Available)
Author(s): PASQUALINI R; RUOSLAHTI E
Corporate Source: LA JOLLA CANC RES CTR, BURNHAM INST, 10901 N TORREY PINES RD/LA JOLLA//CA/92037; LA JOLLA CANC RES CTR, BURNHAM INST/LA JOLLA//CA/92037
Journal: NATURE, 1996, V380, N6572 (MAR 28), P364-366
ISSN: 0028-0836
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: PREFERENTIAL homing of tumour cells(1,2) and leukocytes(3,4) to specific organs indicates that tissues carry unique marker molecules accessible to circulating cells. Organ-selective address molecules on endothelial surfaces have been identified for lymphocyte homing to various lymphoid organs and to tissues undergoing inflammation(5-8), and an endothelial marker responsible for tumour homing to the lungs has also been identified(9). Here we report a new approach to studying organ-selective targeting based on in vivo screening of random peptide sequences. Peptides capable of mediating selective localization of phage to brain and kidney blood vessels were identified, and showed up

to 13-fold selectivity for these organs. One of the peptides displayed by the brain-localizing phage was synthesized and shown to specifically inhibit the localization of the homologous phage into the brain. When coated onto glutaraldehyde-fixed red blood cells, the peptide caused selective localization of intravenously injected cells into the brain. These peptide **sequences** represent the **first step** towards identifying selective endothelial markers, which may be useful in targeting cells, drugs and genes into selected tissues.

45/3;AB/6 (Item 5 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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04230834 Genuine Article#: RP978 Number of References: 15
Title: 3D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY - MATHEMATICAL BASIS AND TECHNICAL REALIZATION
(Abstract Available)
Author(s): WOLLSCHLAGER H
Corporate Source: UNIV FREIBURG, MED KLIN, KARDIOL & ANGIOL ABT, HUGSTETTER
STR 55/D-79106 FREIBURG//GERMANY/
Journal: HERZ, 1995, V20, N4 (AUG), P225-235
ISSN: 0340-9937

Language: GERMAN Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: The ultimate goal of any imaging technique for the investigation of the anatomy of the beating heart is a **3D-display** of the cardiac morphology throughout a complete heart cycle. The reason for this interest is quite clear: 3D-imaging has the potential for a better understanding of the individual morphology under normal and pathological conditions and especially, if complex therapeutic decisions have to be made. In the clinical practice, the echocardiographer attempts to obtain a spatial information by a mental reassembling of the 2D echocardiographic images, that are obtained from different imaging planes. This procedure, however, is very subjective and, thus, highly susceptible for errors. Therefore, the 3D-echocardiography has been developed to replace this mental process by an '**'objective'** and reproducible computerized reconstruction.

Prerequisite for such a 3D-surface reconstruction is a cubic, isotropic digital data set with cubic data volumes, so called '**'Voxels'** (Figure 1). The term '**'isotropic'**' means, that the resolution is identical in all directions, and that the data density within the cube is homogeneous. Those cubes are the mathematical basis for any SD-reconstruction. At the **first step** on the way to 3D-images, the data cubes have to be filled with 2D echo information. So far, three principal modalities of image acquisition are available for the clinical routine: parallel scanning from the esophagus (Figure 2), rotational scanning (transesophageal - Figure 3a - or transthoracic - Figure 3b).

In all cases, the imaging planes are incremented by an external stepper motor using a dedicated computer logic for gated image acquisition. At the present time, despite geometrical shortcomings, the TEE omniplane probe with rotational scanning is the most widely used system. It can be applied for standard investigations as well as for '**'3D'**-data acquisition after only minor modifications.

The process of 3D-reconstruction is a **sequence** of repeated **steps** of image processing. The **first step** is the elimination of a problem, that is common to all image reconstruction techniques from tomographic information: the imaging planes are

recorded at different time points, and mostly under varying conditions. Although several gating techniques are implemented into the image acquisition, some variability is unavoidable, simply because neither the heart nor the surroundings can be frozen during image acquisition. Therefore, a lot of artifacts (Figure 4) can be introduced by:

- variations of the heart rate,
- movement of the heart relative to the probe, and
- unstability of the transducer.

Some very sophisticated image processing algorithms for the identification, compensation, interpolation, and elimination of those artifacts have been developed and are applied to the acquired sets of 2D images.

The next use of image processing on the way to a 3D-visualization is rather similar: the single imaging planes of the data cubes are recorded at different angles of view, resulting in non-homogeneous data density. This problem is important in rotational scanning (Figure 5): the rotation of the imaging planes around a central axis results in oversampling of redundant data near the axis of rotation and in undersampling in the peripheral parts. After data acquisition, a lot of image processing is needed for the compensation of this non isotropy: redundant data have to be eliminated and missing ones have to be interpolated. However, each of these multiple steps of artifact-correction and compensation of inhomogeneous data density means a manipulation of the raw data.

Sometimes, the result may be heavy smoothing of details or even the addition of new pseudo-structures.

After these preprocessing steps, the data cubes can be cut in every direction in real-time, resulting in any desired secondary imaging plane. This can be done without the patient remaining in the echo lab at any time with a dedicated viewing station, where up to 6 different tomographic views can be displayed in motion (Figure 6).

However, the ultimate result of a SD-reconstruction is a perspective view with a realistic surface structure: first, the spatial surface is computed with a so called ray searching technique, i.e. surface points are defined with a sophisticated segmentation process along rays which are constructed through the data cubes (Figure 7). The result is a reconstruction of different surface-layers, which are of only minor interest, because they are far away from the photorealistic perspective we are looking for. Therefore, the data again have to be processed in order to add a shaded surface to the computed structures. During the past few years a lot of software development was done to optimize the steps of surface shading to achieve a realistic impression of the anatomical details. So far, three basic methods for surface shading of the reconstructed images are available:

Distance shading results in rather smooth surfaces with few structural details, but gives an excellent spatial impression (Figure 8a).

Gradient shading - which simulates an electronically illumination - results in quite realistic and detailed views, but is highly susceptible to artifacts in the raw data (Figure 8b), and the Spatial

texture method where a surface is computed which retains the characteristic appearance of echo images (Figure 8c).

None of these shading techniques is appropriate and optimal for all cases. Therefore, an individually weighted addition of the three surface shading techniques is the way to get realistic results (Figure 8d). The amount of each of the three surface components has to be selected individually, depending on the image characteristics of the single case.

This new technique of 3D-echocardiography allows for the generation of impressive new views of the beating heart. However, despite of all the fascination, the clinician always has to keep in mind some important limitations:

3D-echocardiographic views are always synthetic, computed images and are the result of repeated steps of image processing. Thus, these views are susceptible to artifacts and overmanipulation and have to be interpreted with caution. This is of special importance, because

an anesthetically impressive result of a 3D-reconstruction is possible even from data sets with low quality (Figure 9).

The medical quality of the reconstructed images, however, depends only on the quality of the raw data. Therefore, the echocardiographer has to be familiar with the methods and problems of image acquisition, image processing, and image reconstruction to estimate the quality of the data set and thus, the clinical relevance of the SD-results.

45/3,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015378002

WPI Acc No: 2003-438940/200341

XRAM Acc No: C03-141106

Rapid solution synthesis of peptide for producing oligopeptides and polypeptides involves coupling using excess of activated carboxylic component to acylate amino component, quenching and aqueous extraction
Patent Assignee: AKZO NOBEL NV (ALKU); AKZO NOVEL NV (ALKU); EGGEN I F (EGGE-I); HAASNOOT C A G (HAAS-I); TEN KORTENAAR P B W (KORT-I)

Inventor: EGGEN I F; HAASNOOT C A G; TEN KORTENAAR P B W; KORTENAAR P B W T

Number of Countries: 039 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030018164	A1	20030123	US 2002199805	A	20020719	200341 B
BR 200202783	A	20030610	BR 20022783	A	20020718	200341
CA 2390358	A1	20030119	CA 2390358	A	20020718	200341
EP 1291356	A2	20030312	EP 200277830	A	20020715	200341
JP 2003055396	A	20030226	JP 2002197550	A	20020705	200341
KR 2003009188	A	20030129	KR 200241898	A	20020718	200341
NO 200203446	A	20030120	NO 20023446	A	20020718	200341
ZA 200205409	A	20021127	ZA 20025409	A	20020705	200341
CN 1398876	A	20030226	CN 2002126191	A	20020718	200342
NZ 520267	A	20031031	NZ 520267	A	20020718	200380

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 2001202753 A 20010719

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030018164	A1	7	C07K-001/02	

BR 200202783 A C07K-001/06
CA 2390358 A1 E C07K-001/02
EP 1291356 A2 E C07K-001/06

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

JP 2003055396 A 25 C07K-001/08
KR 2003009188 A C07K-001/02
NO 200203446 A C07K-001/02
ZA 200205409 A 18 C07K-000/00
CN 1398876 A C07K-001/10
NZ 520267 A C07K-001/02

Abstract (Basic): US 20030018164 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Rapid solution synthesis of a peptide in at least one organic solvent comprises:

- (a) a coupling step using an excess of an activated carboxylic component to acylate an amino component;
- (b) quenching using a scavenger;
- (c) at least one aqueous extraction, and
- (d) optionally a separate deprotection step, followed by at least one aqueous extraction.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Rapid solution synthesis of a peptide in at least one organic solvent comprises repetitive cycles of steps (a)-(d). The steps comprise:

- (a) a coupling step, using an excess of an activated carboxylic component to acylate an amino component;
- (b) a quenching step in which a scavenger is used to remove residual activated carboxylic functions, where the scavenger may also be used for deprotection of the growing peptide;
- (c) at least one aqueous extraction, and
- (d) optionally a separate deprotection step, followed by at least one aqueous extraction.

The process comprises at least **one step (b)**, referred to as step (b'), in which an amine comprising a free anion or a latent anion is used as a scavenger of residual activated carboxylic functions. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

- (1) combinatorial synthesis of peptide libraries using the split and mix method, where the process is applied;
- (2) automated solution synthesis of peptides, where the process is applied, and

(3) a peptide or a mixture of peptides, prepared by the process.

ACTIVITY - None given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The process is useful for producing oligopeptides and polypeptides of high affinity.

ADVANTAGE - The process eliminates the need for isolating the growing peptide until the final peptide sequence is obtained.

pp; 7 DwgNo 0/0

45/3,AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014561243

WPI Acc No: 2002-381946/200241

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-433274

XRAM Acc No: C02-107663

Isolated nucleic acid fragments encoding enzymes of the picric acid

degradation pathway isolated from *Rhodococcus erythropolis* HL PM-1, useful in the creation of recombinant organisms that have the ability to degrade picric acid

Patent Assignee: ROUVIERE P E (ROUV-I); RUSS R (RUSS-I); WALTERS D M (WALT-I); DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I (DUPO)

Inventor: ROUVIERE P E; RUSS R; WALTERS D M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020042117	A1	20020411	US 99152545	A	19990903	200241 B
			US 2000651941	A	20000831	
			US 2001955597	A	20010917	
US 6461856	B2	20021008	US 99152545	A	19990903	200269
			US 2000651941	A	20000831	
			US 2001955597	A	20010917	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99152545 P 19990903; US 2000651941 A 20000831; US 2001955597 A 20010917

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020042117	A1	43	C12P-021/02	Provisional application US 99152545
				Div ex application US 2000651941
US 6461856	B2		C12N-001/20	Provisional application US 99152545
				Div ex application US 2000651941
				Div ex patent US 6355470

Abstract (Basic): US 20020042117 A1

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Isolated nucleic acid fragments encoding enzymes of the picric acid degradation pathway corresponding to the open reading frames (ORFs) 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the 12 kb gene cluster isolated from *Rhodococcus erythropolis* HL PM-1, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are provided for the following:

- (1) an isolated nucleic acid fragment (N1) encoding an F420-dependent dehydrogenase;
- (2) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a first nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of at least 296 amino acids that has at least 24% identity based on the Clustal method of alignment when compared to a polypeptide having the 296 sequence (S7) defined in the specification, or a second nucleotide sequence comprising the complement of the first nucleotide sequence;
- (3) a polypeptide (P1) encoded by N1;
- (4) an isolated nucleic acid fragment (N2) encoding an acyl-CoA synthase;
- (5) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a first nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of at least 537 amino acids that has at least 27% identity based on the Clustal method of alignment when compared to a polypeptide having the 537 amino acid sequence (S11) defined in the specification, or a second nucleotide sequence comprising the complement of the first nucleotide sequence;
- (6) a polypeptide (P2) encoded by N2;
- (7) an isolated nucleic acid fragment (N3) encoding a glyoxalase;
- (8) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a first nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of at least 175 amino acids that has at least 26% identity based on the Clustal method of alignment when compared to a polypeptide having the sequence of the 175 amino acid sequence (S13) defined in the specification, or a second nucleotide sequence comprising the complement of the first nucleotide sequence;
- (9) a polypeptide (P3) encoded by N3;

having the ability to degrade picric acid.
pp; 43 DwgNo 0/9

45/3,AB/9 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014241460
WPI Acc No: 2002-062160/200208

XRPX Acc No: N02-046136

GUI for specifying and ordering individually differentiated item of merchandise by consumer, and delivering it to consumer by editing at least one customizable feature of shoe style by selecting feature from image

Patent Assignee: SOLEMATES INC (SOLE-N)

Inventor: KREUZER I; PEVETO M; SOLK D; WARD D L

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200184447	A2	20011108	WO 2001US14298	A	20010502	200208 B
AU 200159427	A	20011112	AU 200159427	A	20010502	200222

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000202085 P 20000504

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200184447	A2	E	78 G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200159427 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200184447

Abstract (Basic): WO 200184447 A2

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - One or more images of a selected shoe style may be presented to the customer within a workspace. A customer may edit at least one customizable feature of the shoe style by selecting the feature from the image. The selection triggers presentation of a menu of options for the feature. The user interface is provided by a design applet that is executed on a customer-computing device using resources of the customer's computing device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for:

- (a) a computer program product
- (b) a method or specifying, ordering and distributing items of mass-customized merchandise over a network.

USE - For designing and distribution of consumer merchandise, such as apparel for specifying and ordering an individually differentiated item of merchandise by a consumer, and delivering the product to the consumer.

ADVANTAGE - Allows the manufacturer to sell directly to the consumer, without requiring retail intermediaries or requiring the consumer to leave their home or workplace in order to make a purchase. Includes a highly interactive, event-driven ordering interface that describes and displays available merchandise and all customization options without resort to printed matter. Allows the customer to go from one step of the design process to another without imposing a particular sequence or order of

steps, thus maximizing the customer's design freedom and enhancing their enjoyment of the design experience. Provides access to a menu of options for a particular feature by allowing the customer to select the feature with their pointing device in an image of the product, and presenting the menu of options in response to that action. Provides the ordering interface in a client side applet, thus minimizing data exchange between the customer's computer and the server, reducing server load, enhancing interactivity of the application and minimizing customer wait time because of network traffic.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block diagram of a network-based system for specifying, ordering and distributing articles of mass-customized consumer goods according to the invention.

pp; 78 DwgNo 1/10

45/3,AB/10 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009756665

WPI Acc No: 1994-036516/199405

XRPX Acc No: N94-028403

Progressive bit plane reconstruction method for use in digital image processing over e.g. telephone line - derives output values by combining all previously received bits with most recently received bits and appending additional bits to provide output across display range

Patent Assignee: EASTMAN KODAK CO (EAST)

Inventor: JONES P W

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 581256	A2	19940202	EP 93112015	A	19930727	199405 B
JP 6225157	A	19940812	JP 93185750	A	19930728	199437
US 5371841	A	19941206	US 92923198	A	19920731	199503
EP 581256	A3	19940601	EP 93112015	A	19930727	199525

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92923198 A 19920731

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 581256 A2 E 21 H04N-001/41

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

JP 6225157 A 14 H04N-001/41

US 5371841 A 16 G06F-015/00

EP 581256 A3 H04N-001/41

Abstract (Basic): EP 581256 A

The method involves producing a sequence of m bits by receiving one or more bits of the k -bit representation, where m represents the total number of received bits. An n -bit output value is formed by combining an $n-m$ bit sequence with the sequence of m bits. The n -bit output value is buffered and the previously received m bits are recovered from the buffered n -bit output value. One or more of the remaining bits of the k -bit representation is recovered. The received bits are combined with the recovered m bits to form a new m -bit sequence, where m is incremented to represent the new total number of received bits. A new n -bit output is formed by combining an $n-m$ bit sequence with the new m -bit sequence. The output is buffered and the last five steps are repeated until a desired bit depth has been reached.

ADVANTAGE - Improves recognition of image when only few bit planes

have been recovered.

Dwg.4/10

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5371841 A

The method includes the **steps** of receiving **one or more** bits of the k-bit representation to produce a sequence of m bits. The value 'm' represents the total number of received bits. An n-bit output value is computed by combining an n-m bit sequence with the sequence of m bits of the **first step**. The computed n-bit output value is buffered. The previously received m bits are recovered from the buffered n-bit output value by shifting the n-bit output value.

One or more k-m bits of a k-bit representation are received. If the k-m bits are received, the received bits of the prior step are combined with the recovered m bits from the buffered n-bit output. A new m-bit sequence results where m is incremented to represent the number of received bits. A new n-bit output value is formed by combining an n-m bit sequence with the m-bit **sequence** of the prior **step**. The n-bit output value of the prior step is buffered. Finally, the previous five steps are repeated to a received bit depth.

ADVANTAGE - Does not use lookup tables. Implemented on simple hardware. Allows reconstruction of arbitrary number of bit planes to arbitrary bit depth.

Dwg.4/10

45/3,AB/11 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008915998

WPI Acc No: 1992-043267/199206

XRPX Acc No: N92-033289

Object motion and **display** in 3- workspace - user requests radial and lateral motion independently and two-phase motion allows fine control in final positioning

Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO)

Inventor: CARD S K; MACKINLAY J D; ROBERTSON G G; MACKINLAY J

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 469923	A	19920205	EP 91307113	A	19910802	199206	B
EP 469923	A3	19930127	EP 91307113	A	19910802	199347	
US 5359703	A	19941025	US 90562048	A	19900802	199442	
US 5513303	A	19960430	US 90562048	A	19900802	199623	
			US 94286764	A	19940805		
JP 3240157	B2	20011217	JP 91192091	A	19910731	200203	
EP 469923	B1	20020102	EP 91307113	A	19910802	200205	
DE 69132888	E	20020207	DE 632888	A	19910802	200218	
			EP 91307113	A	19910802		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90562048 A 19900802; US 94286764 A 19940805

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 469923 A

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

US 5359703 A 19 G06F-015/72

US 5513303 A 22 G06T-015/70 Cont of application US 90562048
Cont of patent US 5359703

JP 3240157 B2 12 G06T-017/40 Previous Publ. patent JP 4233667

EP 469923 B1 E G06T-003/20

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

Abstract (Basic): EP 469923 A

A user can independently and simultaneously request radial and lateral movement of a displayed object, by means of key presses and/or a mouse. The radial source can be the viewpoint (50). The object's motion towards the viewpoint has two phases.

In the first it follows an acceleration path and in the second an asymptotic path to prevent it passing through the viewpoint. The processor can also perform an animation loop.

ADVANTAGE - Utilises simpler, intuitive control technique involving two-phase radial and lateral motion of object. (27pp
Dwg. No. 6/9)

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5513303 A

A method of operating a system that includes a **display**, a user input device set for providing signals, and a processor connected for receiving signals from the user input device set and for presenting images on the **display**; the user input device set including a first device through which a user can provide radial motion signals and a second device through which a user can provide lateral motion signals; the radial motion signals requesting radial motion along rays and the lateral motion signals requesting lateral motion in directions lateral to the rays;

the first and second devices being structured so that a user viewing an image presented on the **display** that includes an object in a three-dimensional workspace can request presentation of a sequence of images in which the object moves along a path within the three-dimensional workspace by operating the first and second devices to request concurrent radial motion and lateral motion independently; the radial motion being along rays extending from radial sources, with the user being able to request radial motion along any of a set of rays that extend in different directions from each radial source; the requested radial motion and lateral motion in combination being equivalent to motion along the path;

the method comprising:

presenting a first image on the **display**; the first image including a first object that is perceptible as having a first position within a three-dimensional workspace;

receiving a first radial motion signal from the first device and a first lateral motion signal from the second device; the first radial motion signal and the first lateral motion signal requesting a first radial motion of the first object and a first lateral motion of the first object; the first radial motion signal and the first lateral motion signal requesting that the first radial motion and the first lateral motion be concurrent; the first lateral motion signal indicating one of a set of rays that extends from a radial source in a direction that is not perpendicular to the **display**; the first radial motion and the first lateral motion in combination being equivalent to motion along a first path within the three-dimensional workspace; and

... in response to the first radial motion signal and the first lateral motion signal, presenting a second image on the **display**; the second image including a second object that is perceptible as a moved continuation of the first object at a second position within the three-dimensional workspace; the second position being perceptible as concurrently displaced along the first path from the first position both radially toward or away from the radial source along the indicated one of the set of rays and laterally in a direction lateral to the indicated one of the set of rays.

US 5359703 A

The method of operating a system that includes a **display**, a user input device, and a processor for receiving input signals uses a **sequence of steps**, the **first** comprising a **sub-step** of presenting a respective image on the **display**. The respective image of the **first step** includes a respective object that is perceptible as having a respective position within a three-dimensional work-space.

Each following step involves receiving a signal from the user input device requesting motion of the respective object of the next preceding step toward a destination position within the 3D work-space. A respective image is presented on the **display**, and includes an object that is perceptible as having a respective position within the three-dimensional work-space.

The respective object of each following step is perceptible as a continuation of the respective object of the next preceding step, and is displaced by a respective displacement from the respective position of the next preceding step. The respective displacements follow a logarithmic function so that the respective positions define an asymptotic path toward the destination position in the three-dimensional work-space.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Computer graphics. Improved perception of control over object movement. Displacements between positions on asymptotic path can follow logarithmic function, with each displacement proportion of distance from previous position to viewpoint.

Dwg. 4/9

45/3,AB/12 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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001278975

WPI Acc No: 1975-G2884W/197524

Digital pulse **display** system - is simplified with increased reliability using non linear output element

Patent Assignee: SITNIKOV L S (SITN-I)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
SU 438012	A	19750102				197524 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SU 1050527 A 19660122

Abstract (Basic): SU 438012 A

Display system contains constant generator (1), with ten outputs coupled to coincidence circuits (2), clock sequence generator (3), indicator panel (4) with multistable elements (5). Clock generator (3) pulses are applied to constants generator (1) e.g. electronic commutator and then to corresponding coincidence circuit. At each output clock pulses are shifted by **one step**. If for example No. "4" is stored in multistable element (5). Impulses on the output of this element are delayed by four **steps** of clock **sequence** coinciding with fourth output of commutator (1). At coincidence pulse is formed (6) acting on output element (7) e.g. cold cathode tube or electromagnet.

45/3,AB/13 (Item 1 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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02531404

PROGRAM STORAGE SYSTEM FOR PROGRAMMABLE SEQUENCE CONTROLLER

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Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 61-295029 [JP 86295029]
FILED: December 12, 1986 (19861212)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 779, Vol. 12, No. 411, Pg. 101,
October 31, 1988 (19881031)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To clarify the boundary of **one step of sequence** instruction words to scroll up/down the program **display** by adding a one-bit memory to a programmable sequence controller of the compiling system.

CONSTITUTION: A small-capacity RAM 12 which has not an area to store a sequence program is used, and one memory bus of a microprocessor 10 is connected to a one-bit memory 14 when a **display** request of the sequence program is issued from a peripheral device 26. **One step of sequence** instruction words is confirmed by this one-bit signal, and the RAM 12 is switched to read out compiled instruction words, and these compiled instruction words are converted to normal sequence instruction words. Thus, the process is executed step by prevent the boundary of **one step** portion from being indistinct because of a break of **one step of sequence** instruction words.

03/08/2004

09/478,198

08mar04 16:44:25 User267149 Session D1279.1

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Feb W05

(c) 2004 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040304,UT=20040226

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EIC2800

Irina Speckhard

571 272 25 54

Set	Items	Description
S1	7292	(DISPLAY? ? OR NUMBER? ?) (3N) PANEL? /TI,AB,CM
S2	101797	(FLAT(3N)PANEL? OR DISPLAY? ?)/TI,AB,CM
S3	19016	(LCD OR LC()DISPLAY? OR LIQUID()CRYSTAL()) (DISPLAY? OR DEVI- CE? ?) OR LIQUID(3N)CRYSTAL)/TI,AB,CM
S4	108398	S1:S3
S5	319	(MULTISTEP? ? OR MULTI()STEP? ? OR MULTIPL???()STEP? ?) (3N-) (FABRICAT?????? OR MANUFACTUR??????)
S6	10393	((SEQUENC??? OR SEQUENT?????) (3N) (STEP? ?))/TI,AB,CM
S7	10709	S5:S6
S8	14533	(FIRST OR ONE) () (STEP OR STEPS)/TI,AB,CM
S9	11925	(SECOND OR TWO) () (STEP OR STEPS)/TI,AB,CM
S10	27961	(SECOND OR TWO) (3N) (TIME OR LONG OR LONGER OR DURAT?????) - /TI,AB,CM
S11	2526	(EXTEND?????? OR LONG OR LONGER) (3N) PROCESS??????/TI,AB,CM
S12	4746	(THIRD OR THREE) () (STEP OR STEPS)/TI,AB,CM
S13	15154	NUMBER????(3N) (ELEMENT? ? OR UNIT? ?)/TI,AB,CM
S14	92719	PROCESS??????(3N)UNIT? ?
S15	1337	S4 AND S7
S16	123	S15 AND S8
S17	65	S16 AND S9
S18	24	S17 AND S10
S19	11	S18 AND S11
S20	11	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S21	11	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S22	13	S18 NOT S19
S23	3	S22 AND S12
S24	3	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S25	3	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S26	10	S22 NOT S23
S27	4	S26 AND S13
S28	4	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S29	4	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S30	8254	S8 AND S9
S31	3784	S30 AND S12
S32	384	S31 AND S4
S33	25	S32 AND S13
S34	22	S33 NOT S18
S35	10	S34 AND S14
S36	10	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S37	10	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

IN SITU RECOVERY FROM A OIL SHALE FORMATION
RECUPERATION D'HUILE IN SITU A PARTIR D'UNE FORMATION DE SCHISTE BITUMINEUX
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200286018 A2-A3 20021031 (WO 0286018)
Publication Year: 2002

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... treated to generate methane and hydrogen. For example, if such kerogen was previously treated (e.g., it was previously region 7 kerogen), then after pyrolysis **longer** hydrocarbon chains of the ...over geological time due to temperature and pressure. Classification of kerogen type may depend upon precursor materials of the kerogen. The precursor materials transform over **time** into macerals. Macerals are microscopic structures that have different structures and properties depending on the precursor materials from which they are derived. Oil shale may...The in situ conversion system may be used to treat small portions of the formation, and other sections of the formation may be treated as **time** progresses. In an embodiment of a system for treating a ...10 heat sources or more) may extend from a heater well in some situations. As shown in FIG. 6, heat sources 232, 234, and 236 **extend** through overburden 220 into hydrocarbon layer 222 from heater well 224. Multiple wells extending from a single wellbore may be used when surface considerations (e...hydrocarbon layers may be treated. The hydrocarbon layer may be, but is not limited to, a rich, thin oil shale. In some in situ conversion **process** embodiments, such formations may be treated with heat sources that are positioned substantially horizontal within and/or adjacent to the thin hydrocarbon layer or thin...are tightened together. A segment may be made of several north-south aligned magnets. Alignment of the magnets allows each segment to effectively be a **long** magnet. In an embodiment, a segment may include one magnet.

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Magnets may be Alnico magnets ...minimized. In addition, only the center well in this embodiment will include a more expensive nonmagnetic liner. In some embodiments, heated portion 3 10 may **extend** radially from heat source 300, as shown in FIG. 13. For example, a width of heated portion 3 1 0, in a direction extending radially...in FIG. 13, width of the selected section may be dependent on a number of factors. The factors may include, but are not limited to, **time** that heat source 300 is supplying energy to the formation, thermal conductivity properties of the formation, extent of pyrolyzation of hydrocarbons in the formation. A width of selected section 315 may expand for a significant **time** after initialization of heat source 300. A width of selected section 315 may initially be zero and may expand to 10 in or more after...proximity and heat of heat source 300. Coking may occur by pyrolysis reactions that occur due to a rapid increase in temperature in a short **time** period. Applying heat to a formation at a controlled rate may allow for avoidance of significant coking, however, some coking may occur in the vicinity...may store program instructions for computer programs, wherein the program instructions are executable by CPU 6252. Computational system 6250 may further include one or more **display** devices such as monitor 6254, one or more alphanumeric input devices such as keyboard 6256, and one or more directional input devices such as mouse...located in a second computer, or other computers, connected to the first computer

(e.g., over a 1 5 network). In the latter case, the **second** computer provides the program instructions to the first computer for execution. Also, computational system 6250 may take various forms, including a personal computer, mainframe computational...data acquisition cards such as GPIB or field bus interface cards. Graphics controller 6288 is provided to control the rendering of text and images on **display** 6286. Graphics controller 6288 may embody a typical graphics accelerator generally known in the art to render threedimensional data structures that can be effectively shifted...AGP interface of bus bridge 6292 may thus include functionality to support both AGP protocol transactions as well as PCI protocol target and initiator transactions. **Display** 6286 is any electronic **display** upon which an image or text can be presented. A suitable **display** 6286 includes a cathode ray tube ("CRT"), a **liquid crystal display** ("LCD"), etc.

It is noted that, while the AGP, PCI, and ISA or EISA buses have been used as examples in the above description, any bus...CPU). Computational system 6250 may process digital data 6623 to interpret analog data 662 1. Output from computational system 6250 may be provided to remote **display**

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, data storage 6626, **display** 6628, or to a surface facility 6630. Surface facility 6630 may include, for example, a hydrotreating plant, a liquid processing plant, or a gas processing...process may be limited by available experimental composition and kinetic data for the components. In addition, a simulation method may also place numerical and solution **time** limitations on the number of components that may be modeled. In some embodiments, one or more chemical components may be modeled as a single component...orientation of heat sources, injection wells, or production wells. Second simulation method 8640 may assess at least one process characteristic 8642 as a function of **time** based on heat injection rate data 8636 and at least one property 8638. In some embodiments, second simulation method 8640 may assess an approximate solution...and/or saturation may change with time. Consequently, the heat input rate assessed by the first simulation method may not be adequate input for the **second** simulation method ...to achieve a desired parameter of the process. In some embodiments, the method may further include assessing modified heat injection rate data at a specified **time** of the **second** simulation. At least one heat input property 8641 of the formation assessed at the specified **time** of the **second** simulation method may be used as input by first simulation method 8634 to calculate the modified heat input data. Alternatively, the heat input rate may...method 9454. In some embodiments, an operating condition to achieve a desired parameter may be assessed by comparing a process characteristic as a function of **time** for different 1 5 operating conditions.' In an embodiment, the method may include operating the in situ system using the desired value of at least ...strain, C is a creep multiplier, cy, is the axial stress, CY3

CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION AND PACKAGING OF PERISHABLE GOODS IN LOW OXYGEN ENVIRONMENTS

PROCEDE DE PRODUCTION ET D'EMBALLAGE DE PRODUITS PERISSABLES DANS UNE ATMOSPHERE PAUVRE EN OXYGENE

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200244026 A1 20020606 (WO 0244026)

Publication Year: 2002

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... be shaped by placing into molds of a specifically designed and desired profile prior to rigor mortis and then chilled during the natural rigor mortis **process**. This device will provide a method to change and adjust the shape of fresh red meat primal items so that, for example, fresh red meat...

...that packaging volume can be efficiently utilized, while still maintaining a space efficient, appealing and attractive appearance for the consumer at the point of retail **display** and/or food service outlet. Typical modified atmosphere packages for fresh foods, such as red meats and other perishable foods, have a limited shelf life...collapse inwardly. Collapsing causes the appearance of the package to be unacceptable to consumers and can also cause the package to rupture. In order to **extend** shelf and storage life of the packaged goods several inventions have been disclosed and examples of known packaging for this purpose are given in the...

...gas such as CO₂ can be provided in the space with the goods and thereby can contact the goods. After storage and prior to retail **display** at an intended point of sale to consumers, the third web can be peeled from the package allowing atmospheric oxygen to permeate the second web...in price to sell to a consumer. Furthermore, the excessive volume of the finished packages, results in excessive packaging material and shipping costs and **display** case space at retail outlets and also excessive costs incurred for disposal of additional cardboard, etc., at the supermarket outlets.

Effective packaging materials for existing...desirable level. A fundamental need that resulted in the development of thermoformed EPS trays initially arose in the modern supermarket. Fresh meats and poultry were **processed** and retail packaged at the supermarket immediately prior to retail **display** and sale. EPS foam trays were developed to meet these supermarket requirements, and have provided a functional and low cost retail package, when "over wrapped..."

...a supermarket or packaging facility close to the consumer where the coarse ground meat is fine ground and then retail packaged immediately prior to retail **display**. This conventional process inherently results in excessive exposure of the ground meat to ambient atmosphere including oxygen during the grinding and blending process at the...coarse ground meat, additional fat or lean meat is added to the batch blender and the full batch is again blended for a period of **time** and then a **second** sample is extracted and tested to determine fat and lean content. If the fat and lean content is as required at this point, the

METHOD OF AND SYSTEM FOR ENABLING BRAND-IMAGE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VENDORS
AND CONSUMERS

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME PERMETTANT DE COMMUNIQUER UNE IMAGE DE MARQUE ENTRE DES
VENDEURS ET DES CONSOMMATEURS

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200137540 A2-A3 20010525 (WO 0137540)

Publication Year: 2001

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... at predesignated URL, symbolically linked to the UPN, so that consumers can use the UPN to access a menu of URLs symbolically linked thereto for **display** of the corresponding Web-documents; Fig. 2131 is a block schematic diagram of the IPD Server of the first illustrative embodiment, showing its subsystem components...of the consumer product promotion/advertisement delivery subsystem of Fig. 3AI7, wherein each retailer-operated Web-based product promotion kiosk on the information network simultaneously **displays** (i) a product advertisement, (ii) a promotion message related to the advertised product and (iii) the instructions on where to find the advertised product in...

...images of scenery with the field of view of the kiosk and processing the same to detect the presence of human eyes glazing at the **display** surface of the kiosk, and wherein each detected pair of eyes is symbolically linked with the UPN of the consumer product being promoted by the...

...of an exemplary frame-work style browser GUI, displayed on each Web-based product promotion kiosk of Fig. 3A I 9C, and comprising (i) a **display** frame for displaying the retailer's identity/image, typically set by the retailer or agent thereof), (ii) a **display** frame for displaying an advertisement of a particular UPNlabeled product registered with the subsystem, typically set by the product manufacturer and/or agent thereof, (iii) a **display** frame for displaying a promotional message about the advertised product, typically set by the retailer, and (iv) a **display** frame for displaying the location of the advertised product in the physical retail store or within the retailer's ECenabled store (e.g. made accessible...

...loading, distributing, embedding, displaying, and executing server-side consumer product information request (CPIR) enabling Applets when using the system architecture and servIet-based search and **display** mechanism schematically depicted in Fig. 2B 1, enabling consumers to automatically search the RDBMS for consumer product information related to a particular UPN-specified product...

...distributing, embedding, displaying, and executing client-side consumer product information request (CPIR) enabling Applets when using the system architecture and Applet/CGI-based search and **display** mechanism schematically depicted in Fig. 2132, enabling consumers to automatically search the RDBMS for consumer product information related to a particular UPN-specified product while...

...in Figs. 2-1 and 2-2;

Page 69

Welcome to the BrandKey Request"
Consumer Product-Information Finding and Serving System
Sponsored by THE HOME DEPOT for your shopping convenience and pleasure.
The height of the sponsor frame 20A need only be a small fraction of the
consumer's
display screen (e.g. 3/4 inches) to convey this message to the
consumers during use of the IPI
Finding and Serving Subsystem of the present...

...retailer's real (or virtual/electronic) shopping environment.

Page 96

While the IPI Web-site of the illustrative embodiment has a framework characterized by three-**display** fields, namely, the sponsor frame 20A, the control frame 20B, and the information **display** frame 20C, it is understood, however, that there may be more or fewer **display** frames than that shown in Fig. 3C. Each frame will act as a separate **display** screen where variables such as web pages, scrolling, page colors, etc., are independently controllable. As will become apparent hereinafter, one of the primary functions of...

...methods for carrying out a UPN-specified CPI search on the RDBMS server 9 and returning the search results to the client subsystem 13 for **display** within a predetermined GUI prespecified within the Applet. Using this system architecture, each UPN-encoded Applet executed within the Java browser of the client machine...Fig. 3AI, any client subsystem of the present invention may be realized as a desktop computer workstation comprising: a processor and memory 19; a visual **display** monitor 20; a keyboard 21; a JAVA GUI mouse 22; and a bar code symbol reader 23 for reading UPC, UPC/EAN and other...

...Metrologic MS 6720 Laser Scanner) 26 for reading UPC (and other types of) symbols printed on products, brochures, documents and the like; an active-matrix LCD-type visual **display** screen 27 for viewing product related information automatically displayed thereon in response to the entry of the UPC numbers scanned into the UPC Number Entry...
...Zipa floppy discs, IGB Jaz7a floppy discs, etc.) supplied by either the retailer or consumer. Optionally, the kiosk can be provided with a stereoscopic micropolarizing LCD panel from VRex, Inc. of Elmsford, NY so that micropolarized spatially-multiplexed images (SMIs) of 3-D objects represented with VRML-encoded Web pages can...

...supported within its support stand/bridge 40. In this configuration, the laser-scanning field of the reader is projected downwardly upon the surface of the LCD touch screen **display panel**. By virtue of the angle of tilt of the **display panel** 37 relative to the ground surface of the retail store, and the projection angle of the laser scanning field relative to the **display panel** surface, the consumer will be able to easily read the bar code symbol on most consumer products by simply presenting the bar code symbol to...

...43, as shown in Fig. 3A3. While the consumer uses the kiosk to scan UPC (or UPC/EAN) symbols on products, to find, access and **display** consumer product-related information on the **display panel** 37, he or she may choose or need to use telephone 45 to speak with a manufacturer's representative and engage in electronic commerce, and... Internet infrastructure 10 through an ISP 10A; a bar code symbol reader 63 connected to the POS station 61; a 15 diagonal active-matrix LCD panel 64, operably connected to the output of the Web-enabled computer system 62 and the output of the cash register computer 61 A, and having a

...the subcomponents and functionalities of the consumer product information kiosks shown in Fig. 3A3, and described in great detail hereinabove (e.g. including touch-screen LCD panel, automatic laser scanning bar code reader), and therefore, may function as such if and when retail conditions require. However, Web-based the product promotion ...

...the kiosk, as shown in Fig. 3A19C, and an image processor for processing the same to detect the presence of human eyes glazing at the **display** surface of the kiosk. Such images are captured using image capture subsystem, of which the 2-D CCD sensors comprise a subcomponent. The individual fields...

...gazing at the displayed advertisements, within the field of view of the kiosk, which is spatially coincident with the view angle of the touch-screen LCD panel employed within the kiosks. At the same time, information about which UPN-indexed ...symbols (and numbers) applied to the products of such UCC-registered manufacturers; and (2) the URLs of the Web home pages of such manufacturers. The **first step** of this database construction method involves obtaining the six digit Manufacturer Identification Numbers (MINs) uniquely issued to manufacturers by the Uniform Code Council, Inc. of...

...be stored in the UPN Information Field of the Database along with the corresponding manufacturers name being stored in the Company Name Information Field. The **second step** of the method involves finding the URL of the Web home page of each of the 180,000 or so manufacturers who, to date, have...

...method used to access consumer product related information (e.g. UPN/TM/PD/URL links, trademark/URL links, etc.) from the RDBMS server 9 and **display** the search results within a Java-based GUI at the point of presence of the consumer using a Java-enabled client machine 13. In order...

...custom protocol, may be possible in particular embodiments. The request and the corresponding response reflect the state of the client and the server at the **time** of the request. When using a Java-enabled browser to view a Web page containing a server-side CPIR-enabling Applet tag <SERVLET>, the...the principles of the present invention schematically illustrated in Figs. 4E1, 4E2, 4I`1 and 4F2. As indicated at Block A1 in Fig. 4E1, the **first step** of the method involves using the Java Servlet API to write or otherwise author the source code for a server-side CPIR-enabling Java Applet...must look to the compiler's documentation for specific details in this regard. As indicated at Block B1 in Fig. 4E1, the **second step** of the method involves using the Java Server Administration Applet to configure the Java Web Server so as to extend the functionalities thereof and embody (or install) the CPIR-enabling Java servlet within the Java Web Server I I . This **process** of **extending** the functionalities of the Java Web Server I I involves specifying the default parameters and arguments thereof. This configuration step is carried out when using... point of presence of the consumer who may be residing at a particular point in an EC-enabled store (e.g. at the check-out **display** screen or POS), at on-line auction site, at a Web-based product advertisement, or anywhere else on the WWW. Notably, an important advantage provided...

ANY-TO-ANY COMPONENT COMPUTING SYSTEM

SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE A COMPOSANTS TOUTE CATEGORIE

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200135216 A2-A3 20010517 (WO 0135216)

Publication Year: 2001

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... person.' However, only one recording of 'Brown' is required to do this. The data to be displayed, and the position of that data in the **display** or output are controlled by Data Specification records and View Specification records respectively. A further advantage of this Any-to-Any output method that is...

...A further advantage of this methodology is that no change is required to either the underlying data manipulation logic, or to the code controlling the **display** of an item in order to cause the visual **display** (or any output) to behave in totally different manners. For example, an Interface Behavior record (for one user) can cause a particular **display** module to output needed prompts to a user one at a time ('spoon-feed interface') in a manner suitable for a

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novice, while, another Behavior record (related to another and skilled user, causes the very same **display** module to **display** all needed prompts and known values simultaneously. In both cases, no new manipulation logic, or output logics is required - the only change required is to change a single Interface behavior record that in effects, gives the **display** module different instructions, on a field by field basis, as to what to do. The Data Relation Table 17 also includes data components 22. Each...

...other than physical limits that may. be imposed upon it) For example, if each telephone number is recorded in a separate record, and if the **display** Interface is also constructed on Any-to-Any machine principles, and if software modules are suitably constructed, then, is it possible for a user to...and the second entry "24" indicates the NCL base 26

number, hence representing the two Components of the meaning "action" and (type) fax by the **two** NCL numbers 32 and 24. Continuing with the 'lax" example, the component for fax (the machine) is defined by entering the same NCL base number...

...logics table 28 includes a first column for the record number - which also doubles as the NCL number assigned to the chunks of code, a **second** column for the name of the corresponding chunk of code (which is optimally record in the form of an NCL reference, thereby enabling a programmer...record, such as an input/output record, for operating on the same data item. Again, the entry 5 of the NCL number 341 for the **second** software code in the same field as the NCL number 57 in the data record indicates that the code is intended to operate on or

...

...triplet. This process may be continued for any number of correlated records, such as one defining the font for the data output, another defining a **display** location, another defining a color, another defining a condition for the field, another defining labels for the

field, another defining a "help" **display** for the field, and so forth. A single code record may use multiple sets of such correlated record s, depending on the particular user performing the action invoking the code record. For example, if labels and other **display** items are stored directly, (i.e., as text rather than in NCL format), then different records may be used to store similar **display** items in different spoken languages. A group of records that together, perform an operation on a particular type of user data record/s are termed...

...have powerful results because it provides a method for the programmer to maintain order in potentially extremely complex relationships and makes data items "extractable" for **display** in any given user interface.

It is also an desirable part of the non-intrinsically hierarchical nature of the Any-to-Any machine, as, together...10. In step 102, the startup modules cause the interface control system 14, which is also assembled in the Data Relation Table, to initiate a **display**. Step 102 is followed by step 104, in which the interface control system 14 identifies the user of the system, typically by receiving an entry...

...16 executes the command. Step 124 is followed by step 126, in which the order execution system 16 causes the interface control system 14 to **display** the result of the order execution. Step 126 is followed by the "CONTINUE" step, at which point the Any-to-Any machine 10 may receive

...

...following step 114 shown in FIG. 9. In step 202, the language processing system 18 receives a natural language order from interface control system 14. **Step** 202 is followed by step 204, in which the language block is decompressed. This includes the process of 61grammar stripping" to interpret and remove certain...is followed by the "CONTINUE stepi which returns to step 118 shown in FIG. 9. FIG. 11 is a logic flow diagram 250 illustrating a **process** for responding to natural language commands in an Any-to-Any computing system 10 that does not include a language processing system 18. This type of system includes, as previously described, initializing the **display**, identifying the user and displaying a particular view, i.e. interface type, for the

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specified user. Unlike a computing system 10 using a language...the logical table number (type id) designated by the second number reference. Note that the Data Class String Table 380 may have a forward reference **sequence** (not shown) if desired.

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An explanation of an illustrative example of the back referenc e sequence pointer for a given data item should help...information field 508, and examples field 510. Data category field 502 contains the various indications of the six major categories previously described, i.e. Life, Time, Space, Action (Energy), Matter, and Administration. Field number field 504 contains the assigned field numbers for each generic field name. Generic field name field 506...

...subsequent re-expansion to make it intelligible.

Outline of a Concept Language

In order to make a human language usable for computer control, therefore, the **first step** is to transform - in any convenient fashion - any words in the language that do not have unique meanings, into symbols (such as words or numbers

21/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR NETWORK PERFORMANCE MODELING

SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE DE PRODUCTION POUR LA MODELISATION DE PERFORMANCES BASEE SUR LE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200110082 A2-A3 20010208 (WO 0110082)

Publication Year: 2001

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... ReTA implementation

ReTA implements Desktop Manager Services through the NT 4.0 operating system.

Form

Description

210

Form Services enable applications to use fields to **display** and collect data. Form Services 'de support for: **Display**, Mapping Support, and Field Interaction Management.

provi I

ReTA implementation

ReTA implements Form Services through the NT 4.0 operating system.

Report & Print

Description

Report...

...Navigator and Internet Explorer.

Form

Description

Like Form Services outside the Web Brower, Form Services within the Web Brower enable applications to use fields to **display** and collect data. The only difference is the technology used to develop the Forms. The most common type of Forms within a browser are Hypertext...

...system, the Window System Services provide the base functionality for creating and managing a graphical user interface (GUI) -- detecting user actions, managing windows on the **display**, and displaying information in windows.

ReTA implementation

ReTA implements Window System Services through the NT 4.0 operating system.

Transaction Services

transaction is a unit...more workable forii. This layer performs functions such as event filtering, alert generation, event correlation, event collection and logging, and automated trouble ticket generation.

Event **processing** routes the processed information on to either the presentation or management applications layers. Again it is important to consider the interface of the event processing...Oracle for Win NT / Net8

Easy provides access

Config. to the database

Note: If one gets a Dr. Watson error on Java.exe, set the **display**

to 256 from

colors. SQL*Plus,

Select Add New Service, and supply a service name e.g. "RETA1" Oracle

Select Bequeath (local database). Navigator or...end if

```
'test if we are starting the application at the correct point. If not it
is probably
because
'the Session timed-out and so display the timeout message
if theCurrentPage = "/asp/verifpwd.asp" then
'do nothing
else
response.Redirect("/asp/ExamplePages/timeout.htm")
endif
end if
Here are some of...
```

...Windows NT Authentication) or accounts that reside solely in the Membership Directory database (Membership Authentication). Windows NT Authentication is most useful for intranet sites where **one** wish to leverage existing accounts and use the Windows NT Security Accounts Manager (SAM) for authentication. However, Membership Authentication is a good choice for...ODBC for Oracle machine to the
The Data Source Name is AFUser, and the Server "retal" for Database Server.

the above example)

Repeat the above **two steps** to add DSN's for the data sources

AFPersistence, AFEvent, AFSession and AFOrder

I I Test the DSN's defined

Test the connections established above...ODBC for Oracle machine to the
The Data Source Name is AFUser, and the Server "retal" for Database Server.

the above example)

Repeat the above **two steps** to add DSN's for the data sources

AFPersistence, AFEvent, AFSession and AFOrder

I I Test the DSN's defined

Test the connections established above...screen. As good practice, it is recommended to include all parameters in their appropriate HTML tags.
Include alternate text for images. Some Web browsers cannot **display** images and some Web users may not want to use image loading even if their software can **display** images because they are have a slow connection. For these browsers and users, the ALT attribute specifies the text to be displayed instead of the image. For example, . If a Web browser cannot **display** aclogo.gif or a Web user wishes not to view the logo, the text "Company Logo" maybe displayed to screen instead.

Indicate a specific font...

...style itself.

Screen Resolution

All HTML files should be designed to fit on a 640x480 screen. This standard is set forth for consideration of most **display** monitors, especially laptop users who have screen resolution of 640x480 only.
Indent HTML tags when creating tables, frames, and lists. Consistent use of a suitable...opening brace left aligned on a line by itself

Indentation

Indentation is three (3) spaces. Actually, indentation is one tab, which should be set to **display** as three spaces. Use tabs for indentation only. Any white space after the indentation level should be actual 1 5 spaces, so that the formatting...BOOLEAN BCLICKSAMEROW = (MYSELECTION == NROWCLICKED)

IF (BDOUBLECLICK && BCLICKSAMEROW

Switchlease Layout

Align each cases with the switch. Additional indenting of the cases does

21/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR MAINTAINING DATA IN AN
E-COMMERCE BASED TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE MANUFACTURE DE MAINTIEN DES DONNEES DANS UNE
ARCHITECTURE TECHNIQUE DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200109751 A2 20010208 (WO 0109751)

Publication Year: 2001

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... Navigator and Internet Explorer.

Form

Description

Like Form Services outside the Web Browser, Form Services within the Web Browser enable applications to use fields to **display** and collect data. The only difference is the technology used to develop the Forms. The most common type of Forms within a browser are Hypertext...

...system, the Window System Services provide the base functionality for creating and managing a graphical user interface (GUI) -- detecting user actions, managing windows on the **display**, and displaying information in windows.

ReTA implementation

ReTA implements Window System Services through the NT 4.0 operating system.

Transaction Services

transaction is a unit...In this case, in-house development may be an alternative. This approach is likely to be more expensive, however, and more difficult to support the **long** term, and thus should usually be avoided if possible. Were possible, the tool with the best fit should be purchased, and customized to meet 1...Oracle for Win NT Net8 Easy provides access

Config. to the database

Note. If one gets a Dr. Watson error on Java.exe, set the **display** to 256 from

colors. SQL*Plus,

Select Add New Service, and supply a service name e.g. "RETAI" Oracle Select Bequeath (local database). Navigator or...end if

'test if we are starting the application at the correct point. If not it is probably

because

'the Session timed-out and so **display** the timeout message

if theCurrentPage = "/asp/verifpwd.asp" then

'do nothing

else

response.Redirect("/asp/ExamplePages/timeout.htm")

endif

endif

Here are some of the...ODBC for Oracle machine to the

The Data Source Name is AFUser, and the Server "retal" for Database Server.

the above example)

Repeat the above **two steps** to add DSN's for the data sources

AFPersistence, AFEEvent, AFSession and AFOrder

I I Test the DSN's defined

Test the connections established above...ODBC for Oracle machine to the Data Source Name is AFUser, and the Server "retal" for Database Server.

the above example)

Repeat the above **two steps** to add DSN's for the data sources AFPersistence, AFEEvent, AFSession and AFOrder

I I Test the DSN's defined

Test the connections established above...screen. As good practice, it is recommended to include all parameters in their appropriate HTML tags.

Include alternate text for images. Some Web browsers cannot **display** images and some Web users may not want to use image loading even if their software can **display** images because they are have a slow connection. For these browsers and users, the ALT attribute specifies the text to be displayed instead of the image. For example, . If a Web browser cannot **display** aclogo.gif or a Web user wishes not to view the logo, the text "Company Logo" may be displayed to screen instead.

Indicate a specific...

...General
264
Screen Resolution
All HTML files should be designed to fit on a 640x480 screen. This standard is set forth for consideration of most **display** monitors, especially laptop users who have screen resolution of 640x480 only.

I 0
Indent HTML tags when creating tables, frames, and lists. Consistent use of...opening brace left aligned on a line by itself.

Indentation
Indentation is three (3) spaces. Actually, indentation is one tab, which should be set to **display** as three spaces. Use tabs for indentation only. Any white space after the indentation level should be actual spaces, so that the formatting may be...

...BOOLEAN BCLICKSAMEROW = (MYSELECTION == NROWCLICKED)
IF (BDOUBLECLICK && BCLICKSAMEROW
SwitchIcase Layout
Align each cases with the switch. Additional indenting of the cases does not contribute measurably to **display** the logical structure of the program, and leads to excessive indentation.

276
Consider, though: In cases where this looks good, perhaps a totally table-driven...the page is "ACLCustomerLookup", and the subactivity is SAREviewAllCustomers;

<HEAD>
<META NAME="keywords" CONTENT="ReTA ACLCustomerLookup
SAREviewAllCustomers">
</HEAD>

Alternate textfor images
Some Web browsers cannot **display** images and some Web users may not want to use image loading even if their software can **display** images because they are have a slow connection. For these browsers and users, the ALT attribute specifies the text to be displayed instead of the image. For example, <IMG SRC="aclogo. 'VALT="Andersen Consulting logo'5.
If a Web
91
browser cannot not **display** aclogo.gif or a Web user wishes not to view the logo, the text "Company logo" may be displayed to screen instead.

Comments

40 A2M-like proteins are able to...the translation initiation codon, thereby yielding a PCR product containing only part of the ORF. For such amplicons which do not contain the complete coding **sequence**, intermediate **steps** are necessary to - obtain both the complete coding sequence and a PCR product containing the full coding sequence. The complete coding sequence can be assembled...on the affinity column can be purified by electrophoresis based methods and sequenced. The same method can be used to isolate antibodies, to screen phage **display** products, or to screen phage **display** human antibodies. Proteins interacting with polypeptides encoded by cDNAs or fragments thereof can also be screened by using an Optical Biosensor as described in Edwards...vivo but merely not recognized as such by the particular algorithm used. Alternatively, the polypeptides are probably antigenic in vitro using methods such a phage **display**. In fact, all fragments of the polypeptides of the present invention, at least 6 amino acids residues in length, are included in the present invention...used to induce antibodies according to methods well known in the art including, but not limited to, in vivo immunization, in vitro immunization, and phage **display** methods (See, e.g., Sutcliffe, et al., supra; Wilson, et al., supra, and Bittle, et al., 1985). If in vivo immunization is used, animals may...produced. Monoclonal antibodies can be prepared 5 using a wide variety of techniques known in the art including the use of hybridoma, recombinant, and phage **display** technology. Hybridoma techniques include those known in the art (See, e.g., Harlow et al. 1988); Hämmerling, et al, 1981). (Said references incorporated by reference...).

...technology or through synthetic chemistry using methods known in the art. For example, the antibodies of the present invention can be prepared using various phage **display** methods known in the art. In phage **display** methods, functional antibody domains are displayed on the surface of a phage particle, which carries polynucleotide sequences encoding them. Phage with a desired binding property...

...3 with Fab, Fv or disulfide stabilized Fv antibody domains recombinantly fused to either the phage gene III or gene VIII protein. Examples of phage **display** methods that can be used to make the antibodies of the present invention include those disclosed in Brinkman U. et al. (1995); Ames, R.S...1994), and chain shuffling (US Patent 5,565,332). Human antibodies can be made by a variety of methods known in the art including phage **display** methods described above. See also, US Patents 4,444,887, 4,716,111, 5,545,806, and 5,814,318; WO 98/46645; WO 98...an enzyme that supports a color producing reaction with a substrate, such as horseradish peroxidase. Markers can be added to tissue-bound antibody in a **second step**, as described below. Alternatively, the specific antitissue antibodies can be labeled with ferritin or other electron dense particles, and localization of the ferritin coupled antigen...is blotted away, and the marker developed. If the tissue specific antibody was not labeled in the first incubation, it can be labeled at this **time** in a **second** antibody-antibody reaction, for example, by adding fluorescein- or enzymeconjugated antibody against the immunoglobulin class of the antiserum-producing species, for example, fluorescein labeled antibody...repeated with DNA templates from two panels of human-rodent somatic cell hybrids, BIOS PCRable DNA (BIOS Corporation) and NIGMS HumanRodent Somatic Cell Hybrid Mapping **Panel Number I** (NIGMS, Camden, NJ). PCR is used to screen a series of somatic cell hybrid cell lines containing defined sets of human chromosomes for the...

DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASE STATE USING mRNA PROFILES IN PERIPHERAL LEUKOCYTES
DIAGNOSTIC D'UN ÉTAT PATHOLOGIQUE AU MOYEN DE PROFILS D'ARNm PRESENTS DANS
LES LEUCOCYTES PERIPHERIQUES

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9949083 A1 19990930

Publication Year: 1999

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... The skilled practitioner will realize that a variety of techniques are known in the art for detection of differentially expressed gene products, such as differential **display** or other methods of RNA fingerprinting. An important advantage provided by the present invention is that a disease state may be detected, diagnosed, prognosed and... proteins, polymerase enzyme, and envelope components, respectively. A sequence found upstream from the gag gene contains a signal for packaging of the genome into viions. Two long terminal repeat (LTR) sequences are present at the 5' and 3' ends of the viral genome. These contain strong promoter and enhancer sequences, and also...or ligands, and the remaining label in the secondary immune complexes is then detected. Further methods include the detection of primary immune complexes by a **two step** approach. A second binding ligand, such as an antibody, that has binding affinity for the encoded protein, peptide or corresponding antibody is used to form...simultaneously to identify RNAs whose relative abundances vary. Two forms of this technology were developed simultaneously and reported in 1992 as RNA fingerprinting by differential **display** (Liang and Pardee, 1992; Welsh et al, 1992). (See also Liang and Pardee, U.S. Patent 5,262,311, incorporated herein by reference in...).

...1994. All forms of RNA fingerprinting by PCR are theoretically similar but differ in their primer design and application. The most striking difference between differential **display** and other methods of RNA fingerprinting is that differential **display** utilizes anchoring primers that hybridize to the poly A tails of mRNAs. As a consequence, the PCR products amplified in differential **display** are biased towards the untranslated regions of mRNAs. The basic technique of differential **display** has been described in detail (Liang and Pardee, 1992). Total cell RNA is primed for first strand reverse transcription with an anchoring primer composed of...PCR product in the linear range of the amplification curve, increasing the sensitivity of the assay. Another reason is that with only one PCR product, **display** of the product on an electrophoretic gel or some other **display** method becomes less complex, has less background and is easier to interpret.

I 0

4.8 DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS OF HUMAN CANCER

In certain embodiments...performed on each cDNA pool for each gene (primer pair) examined. The various PCRTm reactions were then removed from the thermocycler after different cycle numbers. **Display** of the PCRTM products on electrophoretic gels and analysis with the IS 1000 Digital Imaging System demonstrates that the mass of the PCRTm products is...in PCR may be discounted and controlled because most studies yield multiple data points due to duplication. Like the previously described protocol involving individuals, the **first step** in this

protocol is to normalize the pooled samples to contain equal amounts of amplifiable cDNA. This is done using oligonucleotides that direct the amplification...of a larger mRNA. The ends of the UC331 contig were then used to requery the EST data base whereby more ESTs were identified that extended the contig. This process was continued until the UC331 contig predicted a mRNA with an ORF and a poly-A tail. A description of the human ESTs that were...and encoded proteins are significantly different from each other at their 5' and N-terminal ends respectively. Frequently, mRNAs identified by RNA fingerprinting or differential display as being differentially regulated turn out not to be so when examined by independent means. It is, therefore, critical that the differential expression of all...this disclosure have been described in terms of preferred embodiments, it is apparent that variations may be applied to the composition, methods and in the steps or in the sequence of steps of the method described herein without departing from the concept, spirit and scope of the invention. More specifically, it is apparent that certain agents which...

21/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)
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3-BRAIN ARCHITECTURE FOR AN INTELLIGENT DECISION AND CONTROL SYSTEM
ARCHITECTURE A TROIS CERVEAUX POUR SYSTEME INTELLIGENT DE COMMANDE ET DE
DECISION

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9746929 A2 19971211

Publication Year: 1997

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... is the best empirical evidence we have for a Critic network anywhere in the brain.

On the engineering side, there are many limitations in the two-brain model, which a third major system can remedy. For example, there is the issue of discrete versus continuous variables. In neuroengineering, we have mainly...most efficiently, one can use equation 23 very often only to update I for those states in blocks A which can be reached directly, in one step from states in other blocks. Values of J in other states are needed only when updating actions; such updates typically require the calculation of only...

...values, for the block in which action decisions are currently being updated. Formally, if a state i in block A can be reached directly in one step from block B, then state i will be called a "post-exit" state of block B. Global foresight requires only that J be updated in...observations of relevance to further design work: (1) use of lower-level ADAC or mixture of expert designs to output actions can be a useful first step in suggesting initial possibilities for decision blocks, i.e. a useful part of the growing/pruning process for these systems; (2) because the ADAC approach...the many, many possibilities available for initializing the various networks.

Once we extend the design by using action networks and decision networks, we can go **one step** further by allowing modifiers to decisions. Intuitively, then, we may think of the decision choices as something like subroutines or verbs. The modifiers are something...of "growing" the repertoire of modules. Blocks which are rarely used can be deleted. Blocks which are frequently used in sequence can be merged (in **one step** or partial steps) into a larger block, even without deleting the original two blocks. (In fact, the creation of such a new block could explain...added to the growing(/pruning) system for decision blocks, similar in flavor to the "insight" rule mentioned in section 2. One can invoke that **two-things-at-a-time** activity -- and either fine-tune it or discard it. No fundamental changes in the underlying design are needed to add this kind of capability. This...like in operation in the world; White and Sofge at Neurodyne were the editors of the Handbook of Intelligent Control. Their designs are essentially just **one step** before the ...the offline simulations, in order to be sure that the resulting controller is more robust with respect to the details of the model. This general **two-step** approach approach, except that it is the nonlinear generalization of that approach. As with the Phase I design, it involves the offline development of the...p 365, 1988, but explained more fully in "Handbook of Intelligent Control." For example, in processing movie images, we might process 32 frames (images) per **second**, such that the **time** between "t" and "t+1" is 1/32 second. We might use a fast neural chip, allowing a thousand iterations of recurrent processing per frame...improved supervised learning system will be very important to intelligent control and to approximate dynamic programming. In effect this work on supervised learning is the **first step** in a

multi-step effort to build more brain-like intelligent systems. The next step would be to apply the SRN to static optimization problems...achieve real intelligent control. First, one must think about the question of what is intelligent control. Then, instead of trying to answer this question in **one step**, we try to develop a plan to reach the design. Actually there are two questions:

. How could we build an artificial system which replicates...Because the conventional MLP cannot approximate such a J function, we may deduce that ADP system constructed only from MLPs will never be able to display this kind of intelligent control. Therefore, it is essential that we can find a kind of neural network which can perform this kind of task...sum of

-2 0 4
error over each time t where t goes from 1 to T . Therefore the outputs of the TLRN at each **time** have **two** ways of changing total error:

- (1) A direct way when the current predictions ' $\hat{Y}(t)$ ' are different from the current targets $Y(t)$;
- (2) An indirect...by truncation. (See L.

Fausett, Fundamentals of Neural Networks: architectures, algorithms and applications, Prentice Hall, 1994.) Strictly speaking there are two kinds of truncation -- ordinary **one-step** truncation (figure 22) and multi-step truncation which is actually a form of BTT. Ordinary

truncation is by far the most popular. In the derivative...the ability of MLPs to learn to approximate the SRNs.

In order to implement this idea, we used the approach shown in figure 23. The **first step** in the process was to pick Net A at random. In some experiments, Net A was an SRN, while in the other experiments, it was...moved on to new work. The 'presence' invention discloses the specialized designs in use today, their weaknesses, the specific benefits of

-22 7

moving just **one step** "up the ladder" to more brain-like designs, and the specific techniques and examples which make this now easier to do. (See P Werbos, Why...the direct approach has many limitations relative to the indirect approach, as discussed by many authors, including Narendra, Kawato, Jordan and myself.

In optimization over **time**, there are **two** dominant

-5 practical approaches: (1) an explicit model-based approach (like MPC), using backpropagation through time (as defined in "The Roots of Backpropagation") to calculate...special case of Heuristic Dynamic Programming (HDP), a method which I first published in 1977.

From 1990 to 1993, many people in the community climbed **one step** up the ladder, to level 2. which I once called NN advanced adaptive critics." The idea was to use an Action Dependent Adaptive Critic (ADAC)...s classic work, for example, mainly addressed reverse synapses, not the whole of backpropagation.

But George Mpitsos has stated that even simple organisms like *aplysia* **display** both classical and operant conditioning; if so, it is conceivable that they might possess capabilities requiring retrograde information flow in learning. If true, this might...very

complex and genetically determined. However, the phenomenon of intelligence is more a matter of higher centers in the brain, like the-cerebral cortex, which **display** a high degree of flexibility. They **display** a high level of what engineers call "modularity" -- a widespread use of elementary components which are similar in structure, and governed by similar dynamics, which... $I+r$, df , du , (t)

-'2 8 0

To adapt the Critic, we can still use any SLS, exactly as we did with HDP. The **sequence of steps** is quite similar:

1 At each time t , insert $R(t)$ as the input to the SLS.

2 Ask the SLS to output a vector...a useful preliminary step towards the understanding of more brain-like designs, but only if we make a conscious effort to "climb up the ladder" **one step** at a time as soon as we can. This paper will certainly not try to argue that brain

like control is the best approach to...s classic work, for example, mainly addressed reverse synapses, not the whole of backpropagation. But George Mpitsos has stated that even simple organisms like *aplysia* **display** both classical and operant conditioning; if so, it is conceivable that they might possess capabilities requiring retrograde information flow in learning. If true, this might...a useful preliminary step towards the understanding of more brain-like designs, but only if we make a conscious effort to "climb up the ladder" **one step** at a time as soon as we can.

35 A method as in claim 34, wherein said step of determining comprises the steps of generating a possible **sequence** of process **steps**; examining said possible **sequence** for possible conflicts; and altering said possible sequence in response to said timing information and said possible conflicts.

36 A method as in claim 34, wherein said step of determining comprises the steps of generating a possible **sequence** of process **steps**; examining said possible **sequence** for timing conflicts occurring before a known time value; advancing said known time value from a beginning of said possible sequence to an end of...

...have exact times at which they may be started.

37o A method as in claim 34,, comprising the steps of generating a plurality of possible **sequences** of process **steps**; evaluating each said possible sequence for total expected time; and selecting one said possible sequence with a desired total expected time, so as to...

...a total time required to complete said procedures.

38 A method as in claim 30, comprising the steps of identifying a symbol shown on a **display** screen in response to a selection from an operator; associating a process step with said symbol; and recording an ordered **sequence** of said process **steps**.

39a A method as in claim 38, comprising the step of receiving information from said operator about the process step associated with said symbol,

40...comprises a minimum time and a maximum time for said process step associated with said symbol.

42 A method of operating a processor having a **display** screen for specifying a test procedure in a system for performing a plurality of test procedures, said method comprising the steps of selecting a first...

...of said template to a second location on said screen; identifying a process step with said template and said second location; and repeatedly performing said **steps** until an ordered **sequence** of said process **steps** has been determined.

4 3 A method of operating a processor having a **display** screen f or specifying a test procedure in a system for performing a plurality of simultaneous test procedures, said method comprising the steps of displaying...

SIGNAL PROCESSING APPARATUS AND METHODS

DISPOSITIF ET PROCEDES DE TRAITEMENT DE SIGNAUX

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 8902682 A1 19890323

Publication Year: 1989

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... modify the user specific signals transmitted to their associated output devices, each of said computers being programmed to accommodate a special user application, comprising the **steps** of:
transmitting an instruct-to-generate signal to said computers at a time when corresponding user specific output information content does not exist, and causing...
wherein said instruct-to-generate signal causes at least one of said computer to generate data that is transmitted to an output device that **displays** data to the human senses,

38 A method of generating computer output at a multiplicity of receiver stations each of which includes a computer adapted...ensure that programming supplied for pay or for other conditional use is used only in accordance with those conditions. For example, subscriber station apparatus must **display** the 25 commercials that are transmitted in transmissions that advertisers pay for. The system must have capacity for decrypting, in many varying ways, programming and...

...programs his subscriber station apparatus to select particular data of interest. This prior art is limited. It only transmits data; it does not control data **processing**. No system is preprogrammed to simultaneously control a plurality of central processor 20 units, operating systems, and pluralities of computer peripheral units. None has capacity...so-called limage,-wwithin-image1 capacity,, the viewer can superimpose a secondary image from a second peripheral unit upon the primary image on the television **display**. in this fashion, two peripheral units can be viewed 30 simultaneously on one television receiver. U.S. Patent to Freeman et. al. No. 4,264...that receiver stations that lack said capacity for combining user specific information into television or radio programming can 15 continue., without modification, to receive and **display** the conventional television or radio and without the appearance of any signals or change in the conventional programming. It is the further purpose of this...station.'

Figs 1A shows a representative example of a computer generated, user specific graphic as it would appear by itself on the face of a **display** tube.

Figs 1B shows a representative example of a studio

5 generated graphic displayed on the face of a **display** tube.
Figs 1C shows a representative example,, on the face of
a **display** tube, of a studio graphic combined with a user
specific graphic .

Figs 2 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a
1,C(. signal...on, but the meaning of said information is hardly
clear. Fig. 1A shows just a line.

While microcomputer, 205, performs these steps, TV
monitor, 202M, **displays** the conventional television image and
25 the sound of the transmitted "Wall Street Week" program.
During this time the program may show the so-called...graphic information
in

its graphics card onto the received composite video
information and transmit the combined information to TV
monitor, 202M. TV monitor, 202M, then **displays** the image
shown in Fig. 1C which is the microcomputer generated graphic
10 of the subscriber's own portfolio performance overlaid on the
studio generated said

personalized information is displayed only for so long as it
remains specifically relevant, As soon as its specific
relevance terminates, its **display** terminates*

This "Wall Street Week" portfolio performance example

4

35 provides but one of many examples of television based
aff
combined medium programming.

This television...vary

5 greatly. SPAM signals control not only various kinds of
receivers and tuners; transmission switches and channel
selectors; computers; printers and video and audio **display**
apparatus; and video, audio, and digital communications
transmission recorders but,also signal processor system
10 apparatus including decoders; decryptors; control signal
switching apparatus; and the...

...combining of combined medium programming. At ultimate
receiver stations, particular combined medium commands and
computer programs cause computers to generate user specific
35 programming and **display** @aid programming at television sets,
Z

speaker systems, printers, and other apparatus
(Hereinafter, instances of computer program information that
cause ultimate receiver station apparatus to generate and
display user specific information are called "program
instruction sets.") At intermediate transmission stations,
other commands and computer programs cause computers to
generate and transmit program instruction...

...generation sets.")

In combined medium communications, particular SPAM
commands control the execution of intermediate generation
sets and program instruction sets and the transmission and
15 **display** of information generated by said sets. Whether said
commands control apparatus at intermediate transmission
stations, ultimate receiver stations, or both, the function
of said commands is to control and synchronize disparate
apparatus efficiently in the **display** of combined medium
20 programming at ultimate receiver stations. (Accordingly, all
said commands are called "combining synch commands" in this
specification.) Most often-, combining synch...

...control
processor, 39J, to enter 11011 at particular SPAM-Flag-monitor10 info
register memory that is normally 11111.
Then automatically control processor, 39J, executes a
second step of receiving SPAM signal information and receives
the execution segment information in said first message.
Automatically, control processor, 39J, commences accepting
15 and EOFS valve...signal word, said second
25 quantity equals said first quantity, and control processor,
39J, records no additional SPAM signal words in the course of
said **second step** of receiving SPAM signal information.)
Automatically, control processor, 39J, ceases accepting SPAM
signal information transferred from EOFS valve, 39F.
Then control processor, 39J, processes said...monitor information (#3)
causes
signal processor, 200, to assemble the this new monitor
30 record in a particular format of a combined video/computer
medium **display** and to include a particular record format
field within said format identifying the format of said
record. (Were the execution segment of said command of...

Video memory control device.

Videospeichersteuerungseinrichtung.

Circuit de commande d'une memoire video.

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 238232 A2 870923 (Basic)
EP 238232 A3 881214
EP 238232 B1 940518

...ABSTRACT field. The phase of the writing to and reading from the memory (6) may be such that the fields are being swapped on output. To display the correct sequence without losing any fields, the reading address for one field is delayed by 1H (one horizontal scanning line period) or the reading...

...CLAIMS transmitted in a first field and a second field, each field comprising a plurality of lines of 1H in duration, the lines being intended for display in a correct sequence of a line of the first field being followed by a line of the second field, the device comprising:

a digital...

...and second data indicating whether the reading address is for the first field or the second field, whereby the reading or writing addresses are generated in a corrected sequence, allowing a display in the correct sequence.

2. A device according to claim 1, wherein said two means in the address processing means are selected to be the...

...the first field.

4. A method for controlling a video memory for the synchronous conversion of video signals transmitted in a first field and a second field, each field comprising a plurality of lines of 1H in duration, the lines being intended for display in a correct sequence of a line of the first field being followed by a line of the second field, the method comprising the steps...

...writing address;

reading data from the memory (6) according to a reading address; sequentially providing both the writing address and the reading address;

correcting the sequentially provided addresses and including at least two sub-steps from:

a first sub-step of advancing the writing address by 1H, a second-step of delaying the writing address by 1H, a third sub-step of delaying the reading address by 1H, and a fourth sub-step of advancing the reading address by 1H; and,

selecting one of said two sub-steps according to a phase relation between first data indicating whether the writing address is for the first field or the...

...second data indicating whether the reading address is for the first field or the second field, whereby the reading or writing addresses are generated in a corrected sequence, allowing a display in the correct sequence.

5. A method according to claim 4, wherein said two sub-steps are selected to be the first and second sub-steps, and the first sub-step advances the writing address for the first field but not the second field, and the second sub-step delays the writing address for the second field but not the first field.

6. A method according to claim 4, wherein said two **sub-steps** are selected to be the third and fourth sub-steps, and the third **sub-step** delays the reading address for the first field but not the second field, and the fourth sub-step advances the reading address for the second...

25/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

FINGERPRINT RECOGNITION KEY, LOCK, AND CONTROL METHOD
CLE, SERRURE ET PROCEDE DE COMMANDE A RECONNAISSANCE D'EMPREINTES DIGITALES
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200248485 A1 20020620 (WO 0248485)
Publication Year: 2002

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... locking/unlocking a door equipped with a door lock/unlock control device using a fingerprint recognition key capable of recognizing fingerprint information, comprising:

64

the **first step**, wherein, upon push of the registration button on said fingerprint recognition key, said fingerprint recognition key receives fingerprint information of a user inputted, generates a...

...a user fingerprint code for said inputted user fingerprint information, and transmits them by wire or wireless to said door lock/unlock control device;

the **second step**, wherein said door lock/unlock control device 300 registers anew or additionally the user fingerprint code inputted via said fingerprint recognition key based on the registration request as per the registration code. the **third step**, wherein, upon push of the single fingerprint ignore button on said fingerprint recognition key, said fingerprint recognition key receives fingerprint information of a user inputted...the initialization request as per said initialization code. t 9. The method for locking/unlocking a door as set forth in Claim 18, wherein said

first step comprises:

the step 1-1, wherein, upon push of said registration button, said fingerprint recognition key confirms whether a user fingerprint information has been inputted...

...or wireless to the door lock/unlock control device.

20 The method for locking/unlocking a door as set forth in Claim 18, wherein said

second step comprises:

the step 2-1, wherein said door lock/unlock control device receives said registration code inputted from said fingerprint recognition key; the step 2...

...said step 2-9 that a fingerprint code coincides.

21 The method for locking/unlocking a door as set forth in Claim 18, wherein said

third step comprises:

the step 3-1, wherein said fingerprint recognition key confirms whether a user fingerprint has been inputted within a predetermined time limit upon push...controlling start of a vehicle equipped with a vehicle start control device using a fingerprint recognition key capable of recognizing fingerprint information, comprising:

75

the **first step**, wherein, upon placing of said fingerprint recognition key at the start on position while inserted in the starting device of said vehicle, said vehicle start...

...fingerprint information transmission request code to said fingerprint recognition key, requesting input of the user fingerprint and transmission of the

inputted user fingerprint information;

the **second step**, wherein said fingerprint recognition key generates a start initiating code and a fingerprint code for the inputted user fingerprint information, and transmits them to said vehicle start control device, in response to said request; and the **third step**, wherein, upon input of said user fingerprint code and said start initiating code, said vehicle start control device confirms whether one or more registered fingerprint codes coincide with said inputted user fingerprint code.

30 The method for controlling start of a vehicle as set forth in Claim 29 wherein said **second step** comprises:

the step 2-1, wherein said fingerprint recognition key confirms whether a user fingerprint transmission request code has been received from said vehicle start...3 that the fingerprint was properly scanned. 3 1. The method for controlling start of a vehicle as set forth in Claim 29, wherein

said **third step** comprises:

the step 3-1, wherein said vehicle start control device confirms whether said user fingerprint code has been received from said fingerprint recognition key; the step 3-2, wherein said vehicle start control device proceeds to said **first step**, if it is confirmed at said step 3-1 that no such user fingerprint code has been received; the step 3-3, wherein said vehicle...

...lias properly started;

the step 3-9, wherein said vehicle start control device notifies that said vehicle has not properly started and proceeds to said **first step**, if it is confirmed at said step 3-8 that said vehicle has not properly started; and

the step 3-10, wherein said vehicle start...set forth in Claim 38, wherein said mobile communication terminal indicates the current status of the manipulation process of said fingerprint recognition device on an LCD installed on it.

40 A fingerprint recognition device capable of locking nloc ng a door by transmitting wireless fingerprint information, comprising:
a fingerprint input processing...

...as set forth in Claim 44, wherein said mobile communication terminal indicates the current progress of the manipulation of said fingerprint recognition device on an LCD equipped thereon.

46 A method for locking/unlocking a door using a fingerprint recognition key capable of recognizing fingerprint information, comprising:

the **first step**, wherein said door waits to receive a random number transmission request signal from said fingerprint recognition device while the random number stored in said door has been initialized;

the **second step**, wherein, upon receiving said random number transmission request signal, said door generates a random number generation sequence, a random number, information on the random number generation, and then, transmits them to said fingerprint recognition device; and

the **third step**, wherein, upon proper receiving of said generated random number, said door registers said generated random number, said random number generation sequence, and said time information

...

...stores the same in the memory.

47 The method for locking/unlocking a door as set forth in Claim 46, wherein said random number generation **sequence** at said **second step** is the **sequence** of generation of said generated random number.

48 The method for locking/unlocking a door as set forth in Claim 47, wherein said information on random number generation **time** at said **second step** comprises the year,

84

month, date, **time**, minute, and **second** of generation of said random number.

49 The method for locking/unlocking a door as set forth in any one of Claims 46 through 48, wherein said **third step** comprises:

the step 3-1, wherein said door confirms whether said random number and said random number generation sequence have properly been transmitted-, the step...

...has not been properly transmitted.

50 A method for locking/unlocking a door using a fingerprint recognition key

capable of recognizing fingerprint information, comprising:

the **first step**, wherein said door generates a random number generation sequence, a random number and information on the random number generation, and transmits them to said fingerprint recognition key while the random number stored in said door has been initialized;

the **second step**, wherein, upon having properly transmitted said generated random number, said door registers said generated random number, a random number generation sequence, and information on the random number generation in said random number table, and then, stores them in the memory; and

85

the **third step**, wherein said door proceeds to said **first step** upon elapse of a predetermined time period after storing of said random number. 51. The method for locking/unlocking a door as set forth in Claim 50, wherein said random number generation **sequence** in said **first step** is the **sequence** of generation of said generated random numbers.

52 The method for locking/unlocking a door as set forth in Claim 50, wherein said information on random number generation **time** at said

first step comprises the year, month, date; time, minute, and second of generation of said random number,
53 The method for locking/unlocking a door as set forth in any one of Claims 50
through 52, wherein said second step comprises:
the step 2-1, wherein said door confirms whether said random number and said
random number generation sequence have properly been transmitted;
the step...

...been properly transmitted.

54 The method for administering random numbers generated in Claims 46 or 50
86
for use in a lock device comprises:
the first step, wherein, if a search in said information on random number generation time in said random number table yields random number(s), of which the generation...

...search, said random number(s), random number generation sequence, and information on random number generation time are all erased from said random number table; the second step, wherein, if the random numbers recorded in said random number table exceeds a certain number, the recordation is maintained within a predetermined number by erasing the oldest random number, the oldest random number generation sequence, and the respective generation time information in the sequence of the recordation; and the third step wherein, said random number, random number generation sequence, and information on random number generation time are stored in the memory areas allocated to in the...

...after having been confirmed whether they are so stored: 55.-The method for locking /unlocking a door as set forth in Claim 54, wherein said first step comprises:
the step 1-1, wherein the random number generation time registered in said random number table is searched;
the step 1-2, wherein it...

...2 to exceed the predetermined time, are all erased from said random number table; and the step 1-4, wherein said process proceeds to said second step, if it is confirmed at said step 1-2 that the predetermined time limit has not elapsed.

56 The method for locking/unlockinr a door as set forth in Claim 54, wherein said second step comprises:
the step 2-1, wherein it is confirmed whether the number of random numbers registered in said random number table exceeds a predetermined number...

...generation sequence, and the respective generation time information in the sequence of the recordation- and the step 2-3, wherein said process proceeds to said second step, if it is confirmed at said step 2-1 that the predetermined number was'not exceeded.

57 The method for locking/unlocking a door as set forth in any one of Claims 54

through 56, wherein said **third step** comprises:
the step 3-1, wherein it is confirmed whether said random number, random number generation sequence, and information on random number generation time are stored in said
allocated memory areas in order, beginning from the initial address;
the step 3-2, wherein said process proceeds to said **first step**, if it is confirmed at said step 3-1 that said random number, random number generation sequence, and information on random number generation time are stored in order- and the step 3 wherein the process proceeds to said **first step** after having stored said
88
random number, random number generation sequence, and information on random number generation time in the memory areas in order, beginning...

...58 The method for locking/unlocking a door based on the generated random number -cis set forth in Claim 46 or Claim 50, comprising@
the **first step**, wherein a fingerprint recognition device
transmits a random number transmission request signal requesting
transmission of a random number for encoding
information to said door-,
the **second step**, wherein said fingerprint recognition device
confirms the random number generation sequence and configuration of the
random number provided from said
door; and
the **third step**, wherein the control information, fingerprint
information, and additional information to be transmitted are encoded
based on the configuration of said 1 5 random number, and...

25/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
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MODULATORS OF BODY WEIGHT, CORRESPONDING NUCLEIC ACIDS AND PROTEINS, AND
DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC USES THEREOF

MODULATEURS DE MASSE CORPORELLE, PROTEINES ET ACIDES NUCLEIQUES
CORRESPONDANTS, ET UTILISATIONS A DES FINS THERAPEUTIQUES ET
DIAGNOSTIQUES

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9605309 A2 19960222

Publication Year: 1996

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... forms refers to an antibody having only one species of antibody combining site capable of immunoreacting with a particular antigen. A monoclonal antibody thus typically **displays** a single binding affinity for any antigen with which it immunoreacts. A monoclonal antibody may therefore contain an antibody molecule having a plurality of antibody...limiting therof.

ExAmPLEsEcno

The following outlines the method used to identify the genetic material that is exemplary of the present invention. This endeavor comprises four sequential steps: A) Genetic Mapping, B) Physical Mapping, C Candidate Gene Isolation, and D) Mutation detection. Following confirmation that the murine gene in object was isolated (Step...the positional cloning of OB, it became important to uncover the physiological mechanism by which the OB protein reduces food intake and

body weight. The **first step** in this direction was to recombinantly produce a functional protein using an expression system. In addition to the successful bacterial expression system, a yeast expression...form. Additional small molecules are present. It does appear that the proteolytic activity elutes from the Ni-chelation column in the void volume. Accordingly, a **three-step** purification process is planned: Ni-chelation, followed by cation exchange (which eliminates the small molecule contaminants), followed by gel filtration. Estimating expression level by Coomassie...The 16 kD band was confirmed to be OB using antibodies raised against the bacterially expressed OB protein. The recombinant proteins were purified by a **two-step** purification method

described below. Mass spectrometry and cyanogen bromide treatment were performed as described in Beavis et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U&4, 87 ...five days of protein injection, the treated mice lost an average of 0.5 grams while control mice gained 0.4 grams ($p < .02$). At **two** subsequent **time** points the animals receiving protein weighed significantly less than the mice receiving daily injections of PBS. The significance of the weight change was reduced at...

occurring Alzheimer's disease (U.S. Patent No. 5,720,936); have a reduced capacity to mediate...

29/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
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USE OF CERTAIN STEROIDS FOR TREATMENT OF BLOOD CELL DEFICIENCIES
TRAITEMENT DE DEFICIECES AFFECTANT LES GLOBULES SANGUINS

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200269977 A1 20020912 (WO 0269977)
Publication Year: 2002

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... or phenyl moiety
is optionally substituted with one or more substituents, wherein the one or more substituents

PR

S

=SI -SR PR7 -NH-7

are one, two, three or more independently selected -O-, =O, -OR I I N(R PR)₂ or -C(O)-NH-, wherein each RPR is independently is -H or a protecting group...cancer, immune suppression conditions, inflammation or autoimmune conditions. The compounds can thus be used in a method of treatment comprising administering an amount effective of one of these compounds to a subject (e.g., a mammal or human) to treat the disease, condition or symptom or to modulate the subject's 250, 275, 300, 325, 350 or 400 mg/day) of a formula 1 compound for 2,

3 4, 5, 62 7 or more consecutive days. Steps (1) through (3) is optionally repeated for about 5 1-30 or more times. On days when the formula 1 compound is administered to the...CH₂)₀ Optionally substituted heterocycle.

[00366] Scheme 2. Compounds of formula 2 are prepared from structure A compounds shown in scheme I using the last two steps of

Scheme 1: (1 a) dibromantin, (1 b) LiBr, (2) Li-C=R, where R is CRA and R" is as defined above, e.g...or -NH₂, respectively, without affecting other covalent bonds in the molecule. At times, when desired, more than one protecting group can be removed at a time, or they can be removed sequentially. In formula compounds containing more than one protecting group, the protecting groups are the same or different.

[00389] Protecting...hydroxyethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate phthalate, cellulose acetate butyrate, and the like. The carrier may also comprise two or more suitable polymers in combination, for example, a carbomer combined in an approximately 1:5 to 5:1 ratio, by weight, with a polyethylene...

29/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
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MACHINE VISION SENSOR UTILIZING SPREADSHEETS

CAPTEUR DE VISION ARTIFICIELLE

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200111862 A2-A3 20010215 (WO 0111862)
Publication Year: 2001

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

English Abstract

A machine vision sensor is provided that includes a processor (42); a camera for capturing images (43); and a **display** for displaying captured images to be analyzed (41), and for displaying a spreadsheet for analyzing the image (46). The spreadsheet is displayed in semi-transparent...

Claim

1 - A machine vision sensor, comprising:
processor;
camera, cooperative with the processor, for capturing images; and
display, cooperative with the processor, for displaying captured images to be analyzed, and for displaying a spreadsheet for analyzing the image.

2 The machine vision sensor...

...of claim 15, wherein the clocked delay line object is parameterized by a plurality of arguments, including:
an input data stream;
a clock source;
a number of **elements** in a shift register buffer; and
a clock divider.

17 The electronic spreadsheet of claim 15, wherein the clocked delay line object further includes:
a...
...to provide internal storage and member functions, the member functions being adapted to access the single method object and return a single value;
a data **display** buffer, the data contents of which are displayed under a variably transparent spreadsheet grid; and means for selectively displaying the data content of the single method object in the data **display** buffer corresponding to a selected spreadsheet cell.

images, run jobs, get and set cell values, and so on. Standard 15-pin DTN connector for a VGA monitor or a compatible flat-panel LCD display. COGNEX. In-Sig' hf.-...

A Om- Intro: Vision Functions

The In-Sight software includes built-in vision processing functions, mathematical functions, and operators, all used...

...such as millimeters or inches. To simplify the process of converting feature extraction and measurement results, In-Sight offers functions that convert entire structures in **one step**. Although through-the-lens calibration is a common use for coordinate transformation, you can use In-Sight's calibration functions for other plane@-to-plane...and Est boxes. You typically use these controls to permit operator input in the deployed application. They remain active even when you lock the worksheet. **Displays** charts (which plot the history of a value, to determine correct parameter settings, or for process monitoring) and a status indicator (color coded for Pass...).

...converting a string to lowercase or UPPERCASE, comparing two strings, and so on. Common uses are manipulating strings for serial communications or for on-screen **display**. Vision Data Gets individual values from the structures generated by vision functions. Each categoryAccess Blobs, Edges, Hist, and so on-lists the subset of result...as histograms, distance measurement and angle measurement. A common goal at this stage is to obtain reliable results in a lab environment. For a representative sequence of processing **steps**, see Core Vision Processing &W.

7 Most In-Sight applications communicate with other production equipment through serial I/O, discrete I/O, or both. Depending...

...Intro: Core Vision Processing Steps

Vision applications differ in purpose and strategy but often have roughly the same underlying structure. This topic lists a representative sequence of **steps** for the vision processing part of an application. I . Acquire an Image. A typical application snaps a new image in response to a trigger signal...all combinations of angles and distances to confirm. the equilateral arrangement

8 Draw the results on the image. If the application includes a monitor that **displays** the image, it might draw text or symbols on the image.

9 Respond to the results. After examining the image features, most applications make a...in packing slip. If anything is missing or damaged, call the shipping company. Also call Cognex as described in Customer Support.

Component Description Part Number

Vision Processor System **unit** in cast aluminum housing. 800 2
Control Pad Pendant controller with four buttons plus a two-axis cursor.
800 1 Integral 10-foot cable...light port, see Lelit Control Port. For software details, see Controlling VariableLights. COGNEX. KS19ki.

A A 00, Install: VGA Monitor

Appendix 1

22

In-Sight **displays** an image on a standard VGA monitor connected through a standard 15-pin connector.

VGA

Port

VGA Display

110@ To Connect a Monitor

1 Obtain a VGA-compatible monitor or **flat-panel LCD display**.

2 Remove the power from the Vision Processor.

3 Plug the monitor's video cable into the Vision Processor's VGA port.

4 Lock down...opens the System menu

5 . From the System menu, click Down to highlight the Live option.

6 Click X. In-Sight hides the worksheet and **displays** a live image.

7 Adjust the camera and lens:

If the image is completely black, maybe the camera is improperly connected; or maybe the aperture...

...image is blurry, completely gray, or completely white, adjust the camera's position, focus ring, and aperture ring until a sharp image appears on the **display**.

8 Press any button to halt live video test. C.@MX ln@sl hf
A A O* Install: Testing the Lights

After In-Sight starts...This section gives you a hands-on introduction to the In-Sight system. Using an image of an industrial part, it walks you through a **sequence of steps** common in real-world applications. To get the most benefit from this exercise, you should follow along on your own system, giving you first-hand...

29/TF, PN, PD, PY, K/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)
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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING CREDIT SUPPORT TO PARTIES ASSOCIATED WITH
DERIVATIVE AND OTHER FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

PROCEDE VISANT A FOURNIR UN SOUTIEN AU CREDIT A DES PARTIES ASSOCIEES ET
AUTRES TRANSACTIONS FINANCIERES ET DISPOSITIF CORRESPONDANT

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9703409 A1 19970130

Publication Year: 1997

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)
are carried out during a credit support processing cycle in the GCSS;
Fig. 15A is a graphical representation of a graphical **display**
screen which is used by the administrators of the GCSS in order to enter
new customers in the system, open customer
accounts, and perform other administrative and custodial functions;
Figs. 15B and 15C are graphical representations of two exemplary
graphical **display** screens which are used by customers of the GCSS
in order to create, modify, terminate and review Credit Support
Agreements management within the GCSS of the present invention, Figs. 15D
mid 15E are graphical representations of two exemplary graphical
display screens which are used by customers of the GCSS in order to
enter credit exposures and instructions into the GCSS, as well as resolve
issues...

...credit exposure between counter
parties (i.e., customers) and eligible credit support assets thereof,
Figs. 15F and 15G are graphical representations of two exemplary
graphical **display** screens which are used by the customers the GCSS
in order to optionally transfer credit support assets to its
counter-parties, by customer-designated (i...).

...operations, after notification of credit asset delivery and/or credit
asset return instructions by the GCSS; Fig. 15H is a graphical
representations of a graphical **display** screen which is used by the
GCSS in order to notify its customers of the results (i.e., asset
movements effected) performed
by the automated asset movement process of the GCSS, and
Figs. 15I and 15J are graphical representations of a **display** screen
used to notify GCSS customers of the results of the Asset Movement
Optimization Process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BEST MODE EMBODIMENT
OF THE PRESENT...the GUI may vary from embodiment to embodiment of the
invention. I 0 However, it is preferred that each such GUI provides an
array of **display** screens which facilities easy entry of information
by the GCSS customer during the day, as well as **display** various
types of reports and notifications produced by the GCSS. The personal
computers used to realize each GCSS Customer Workstation can run
virtually any type...a Wide Area Telecommunications Network (WAN).
Typically, several hundred broker-dealers, banks, and end users can
simultaneously use GCSS- In order to support the different time
zones, GCSS provides two major processing cycles which allows
Europeans, Americans, and Asians to participate in the system without
handicaps or disadvantages owing to their geographical location on the...

one party to its counterparty to cover its credit exposure. or returned to a party from its counterparty, is displayed to the customer on the **display** screen of its GCSS Customer Workstation. Then during an optional period, each customer may do any one or more of things, namely: instruct GCSS by...follows: the information field COMPANY FULL NAME stores an alphanumeric string indicative of the full name of the GCSS operator which will be displayed on **display** screen of GCSS **display** terminals whenever it is necessary to do so; the information field COMPANY SHORT NAME stores the information field SYSTEM DATE stores an alphanumeric string indicative...which provides a measure of how close the entered credit exposure figures of the counterparties to the referenced agreement match and is used in customer **display** screen **display** operations; the information field entitled INITIAL VALUATION COVERAGE stores the valuation of the credit support assets required to cover the referenced credit exposure, on the...within the GCSS system. Once created, the customer will be able to enter all the data via the modify agreement process, indicated by Process A200. **Display** screens 1513 and 15C are used during this process. Following this, the counterparty will either authorize the created agreement, or else modify it, for the...reject as the user can delete this incomplete version within the agreement modification suite); to prompt the user to confirm new version agreement required; to **display** the list of old versions of the agreement from which this one will be cloned (i.e., the default is the current active agreement); to...

the total must be expressed in a single currency. This subprocess allows customers to convert currencies between the currency of entry and the currency of **display**, as well as switch the currency of **display** for individual (or sets of) credit exposures, as well as for the total value of the credit exposure. Process C I 90 entitled ENTER EXPOSURES...the present invention which, as a batch-process, attempts to reallocate credit support assets to best cover customer credit exposures. In general, this process has **two steps**: (1) prior to running the optimization process, it first sets a GCSS system variable to "Running Optimization" which blocks all incoming security reallocations, pledges, credit...should not compromise the interests of individual 5 counterparties or groups of counterparties to improve system-wide performance measures. Optimization of the subproblem occurs in **two steps**. In the **first step**, the objective is to determine the minimum possible shortfall in covering the delivery and return amounts. The **second step** is to determine the most preferable mix of assets to transfer which achieve the minimum possible shortfall. Since the objective of minimizing shortfalls is deemed...

...total priority-weighted shortfall is minimized, the shortfalls are constrained to their optimal value. If ShoryDel- and ShoriReto, are the optimal shortfalls obtained in the **first step**, these values are then maintained by the shortfall constraints in the **second step**:

Shoz CDel, s Shor CDel,, ' V (a E PD)
(9)

ShortReC, s ShortRet,* V (a 6 PR)

The objective in the **second step** Is to match counterparty preference tables to the extent possible. This is accomplished by minimizing a linear preference score which is the preference weighted total...109

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summations with the term MarPmf ensure that use of original assets is minimized. For the one-to-many problem. this **two-step** optimization will always yield a feasible solution which is also the best solution from the counterparty's perspective.

Solvine the Formulated One-to-Many Transfer SubProblern

The algorithm for optimally solving each one-to-many subproblem, as formulated above, comprises a **two-step** procedure. The **first step** of the procedure involves determining the extent to which the one pending counterparty can cover obligations to deliver and return, regardless of the counterparty's preferences. Once these bounds are determined the **second step** of the procedure is carried out by finding the mix of assets to transfer which meets the coverages I 0 equally well, but which also...on all higher-level branches to zero:

X(n) i (n) ' 0 V 1 (n) e Level (n) . n = 2, ... o N.

(19)

In the **second step**, the objective is to match counterparty preference tables to the extent - 114

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possible by minimizing the preference-weighted total value transferred...

...and constraint (19) are removed. Thus, higher level transfers are used to find a better fit to counterparty preferences than would be possible considering only **one-step** transfers of assets. There are two principal weaknesses to this approach. The first is that higher-level transfers are not used to further minimize shortfalls which were determined in the **first step**. The second disadvantage to this is that is possible for one counterparty's preferences to be somewhat

relaxed in order to better fit other counterparties...n (Source, c n Amtj
OutDeg.reec (a 6 A) (Source, = c n AmtDel. > o) n (Sink. c nAmt
(20)

where IS I is the **number of elements** in set S. If there exists a counterparty c e C for which InDegree, = 0 and OutDegree, = 0, then the problem can be reduced to...problems, and in most cases yields a solution reasonably close to the optimal solution to the integer program. Since the rounded solution may be a **number of units** from the integer optimum, the heuristic works best in terms of the objective functions when all transfers involve assets with similar and relatively small minimum...agreement as per its haircuts, and calculates the amount to be brought in. The process considers available assets that have not yet been used and **displays** the results, including an indication of which exposures were not covered. ...information by: agreement number; counterparty, size of exposure, and size of shortfall. For each credit exposure selected, - 124

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

the GCSS will **display**: the details of agreements; the size of the exposure; and the size of shortfall. The size of the shortfall will be summed. However, overcoverage in...Event/Trigger of this subprocess is provided by the receipt of TIB message or logical equivalent. During execution, this subprocess receive a message instructing the **sequence of steps** to be performed to correct the incorrect transaction, and thereafter executes these steps to correct the transaction. Subprocess S340 entitled RECONCILE BALANCE PER ASSET is... between the LCS system and the GCSS). During INSTRUCT ASSET EXIT process, a GCSS user issues a transfer instruction to the 5 GCSS in a **two step** process. First, using the GCSS customer workstation, he or she requests that the GCSS creates an asset exit instruction relating to a certain quantity of...which interprets and validates the customer's request and uses the default delivery instructions for that security to construct a detailed Transfer Instruction Form for **display** to the user. If the request to transfer the securities is deemed invalid by the subprocess, then an error message is displayed to the user...SWITCH)

ASSETS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS

comprises a collection of subprocesses which allow a GCSS customer to transfer assets between accounts in the GCSS. This process involves **two steps**: the customer first requests an asset transfer and then the GCSS handles (processes) the asset transfer request. While this process 1 5 does not include...the security type or amount was changed). Otherwise, the asset transfer request is processed and a confirmation message is displayed on the user's GUI **display** screen when the transfer is completed by the GCSS Process server.

Subprocess S487 entitled HANDLE ASSET TRANSFER REQUEST is a server-based subprocess which interacts...the GCSS supports Asian, American and European time zones by providing its customers in USA, Europe and Asia with the option of using one of **two time-zone** GCSS processing cycles in which asset movement optimization is performed. The first cycle shown in Fig. 13A is designed to accommodate GCSS customers in...computed credit support amount during said predetermined time period; (3) information entry means for entering said information into said information storage

means; and

(4) information **display** means for displaying said information to users of said computerbased information network.

2 The computer-based information network of claim 1, wherein said information storage...data-base records of -assets held by counterparties to a plurality of credit support agreements for use in covering credit exposures thereof over a

specified **time** period-,
second means for maintaining data-base records of said plurality of
credit support
agreements-, and
third means for processing the database records of said assets in...
computed credit support amount during said
predetermined time period;
(3) information entry means for entering said information into said
information
storage means; and
(4) information **display** means for displaying said information to
users of said computer-based system.

Displaying method, displaying apparatus, filtering unit, filtering process method, recording medium for storing filtering process programs, and method for processing image

Anzeigeverfahren und -vorrichtung, Filtereinheit, Filterverfahren,

Aufzeichnungsmedium für Filterprogramm und Bildverarbeitungsverfahren

Methode et dispositif d'affichage, unite et methode de filtrage, support d'enregistrement pour programme de filtrage, et methode de traitement d'image

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1324297 A2 030702 (Basic)

Displaying method, displaying apparatus, filtering unit, filtering process method, recording medium for storing filtering process programs, and method for processing image

...SPECIFICATION portion of the alpha blending image is employed, the background portion of the alpha blending image can be prevented from blurring due to the filtering process.

In a filtering unit according to the fourteenth aspect of the invention, in addition to the thirteenth aspect of the invention, the filtering coefficient determining unit determines filtering coefficients ...added to the rear side thereof in the juxtaposing direction, using M and N as natural numbers.

The work memory 10 stores necessary information for processing of the control unit 4. In the example, the work memory 10 is provided with a line data portion 11 having a structure shown in Fig. 2 and a...

...blending in a color space RGB.

A color conversion unit 14 converts color from the color space RGB to a color space YCbCr.

A filtering processing unit 15 carries out a filtering process with respect to a brightness component Y in order to suppress color blurring. In the example, although the filtering...

...9, 3/9, 2/9 and 1/9 as described in a paper disclosed by <http://grc.com>, other coefficients may be used.

A hue-processing unit 6 carries out an averaging process with respect to a hue component (CbCr). The hue-processing unit 16 may be omitted.

An inverse color conversion unit 17 carries out inverse color conversion from the color space YCbCr to the color space RGB...the line data portion 11 in Step 6. In Step 7, the control unit gives an instruction to the blending unit 13 for a blending process.

Then, the blending unit 13 carries out a blending process based on the flowchart in Fig. 6. That is, first, the blending unit 13 urges the control unit 4...and right places of the isolated point of (β)=1. That is, various modifications may be accepted.

Next, the control unit 4 gives the filtering processing unit 15 an instruction of a filtering process using a brightness component Y_i and a filtering parameter $(\beta)_i$ in Step 11 in Fig. 3.

As described above, the filtering processing unit 15 carries out a filtering process with respect to the brightness component Y_i . Result Y_i' of the filtering process is stored in the field of...

...executing a filtering process with the range of $(\beta)_i=1$ enlarged, color blurring can be suppressed.

Next, the control unit 4 gives the hue-processing unit 16 a hue process in Step 12 in Fig. 3.

The hue-processing unit 16 averages the hue components three by three (that is, in a range corresponding to one pixel) with respect to the hue components (Cbi, Cri...the inverse color conversion unit 17 an instruction of inverse color conversion in Step 13 in Fig. 3.

In this example, since the color conversion unit 14 carries out processing by the expressions (7) through (9), the inverse color conversion unit 17 converts values of YCbCr to values of R, G and B by the...

...data) are transferred from the three-time image supply unit 7 to the line image-extracting unit 8.

In this case, the line image-extracting unit 8 only processes the bitmap image line by line.

Through the above processing, sub-pixel rendering, on which fine brightness information of the three-time image is reflected...enlarging unit 51, a translucent blending unit 52, a filtering unit 53, and a memory unit 54.

Also, the filtering unit 53 includes a filtering processing unit 531 and a filtering coefficient determining unit 532.

A background image inputted into the three-time enlarging unit 51 is a color image or a...the coordinate (x,y) of the alpha blending image is ((alpha) (x,y)) that is used to generate the sub-pixel data.

Now, the filtering processing unit 531 carries out filtering processes with respect to the alpha blending image generated by the translucent blending unit 52, by using the filtering coefficients determined by the filtering coefficient determining unit 532. In this case, the filtering processing unit 531 carries out a filtering process with respect to the Y component data of the alpha blending image.

A detailed description is given of the...sub-pixels of G of the alpha blending image is used for ((alpha)) in (Expression 17).

Therefore, as shown in the following expression, the filtering processing unit 531 obtains the sum V (x, y) of a figure, which is obtained by multiplying the Y component data Y (x,y) of the target...

...coordinate (x,y) of the alpha blending image is ((alpha)(x,y)) that is used to generate data of the sub-pixel.

Therefore, the filtering processing unit 531 carries out a filtering process on an alpha blending image, which is generated by the translucent blending unit 52, using the filtering coefficients determined by the filtering coefficient determining unit 532. In this case, the filtering processing unit 531 carries out a filtering process on the Y component data of the alpha blending image.

A detailed description is given of the above point...

...sub-pixel of G of the alpha blending image is used for ((alpha)) of (Expression 19).

Here, as shown in the following expression, the filtering processing unit 531 obtains the sum V(x,y) of a figure, which is obtained by multiplying the Y component data Y (x-2,y) of the...

...52 translucently blends the background image and foreground image to generate an alpha blending image. And, the alpha blending image is outputted to the filtering processing unit 531.

In Step 3, the filtering processing unit 531 initializes the target sub-pixel at the top left initial position in the alpha blending image.

In Step 4, the filtering coefficient determining unit...

...the target sub-pixel.

Procedure for selecting data with a ballistic effect, to be used in electronic devices, in particular in electronic timepieces

Verfahren zur Auswahl von Daten mit ballistischem Effekt zum Einsatz in elektronischen Vorrichtungen, insbesondere elektronischen Uhrwerken

Procede de selection de donnees a effet balistique, destine a etre mis en oeuvre dans des dispositifs electroniques, notamment dans des pieces d'horlogerie electroniques

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 895143 A1 990203 (Basic)
EP 895143 B1 030129

...CLAIMS two successive items of data being separated by a step, this method being able to be implemented in an electronic device (43), this device including:

- **display** means (45) arranged to provide one **display** representing at least the selected item of data;
- **input** means (47) arranged to provide, via the action of a user of the electronic device (43...).

...a number of pulses previously counted, and to store the result of this operation as a number of pulses;

- control means (49) connected to the **display** means, the control means being arranged so that they can receive the number of pulses, and provide in a non-instantaneous manner a command for the **display** of the selected data, the time necessary for carrying out such provision being proportional to the received number of pulses; and
- a data **processing unit** (51) connected between the input means and the control means, said unit being arranged so as to be able to receive the number of pulses...

...at "1" or at "0", a predetermined number of pulses, and a predetermined number of steps, this method being characterised in that it includes a **first step** ("a") which consists in counting the number of pulses provided, via the action of the user, during a time period corresponding to the duration of...

...to the input means during this time period.

2. Selection method according to claim 1, characterised in that it further includes the following steps :

- a **second step** ("b") which consists in : testing whether the control means are being activated; and if the control means are being activated, repeating the **first step** then the **second step**;
- a **third step** ("c") which consists in : transferring the number of received pulses, the number being stored in the input means into the **processing unit**; storing it as a number of pulses; and setting at "0" the number of received pulses stored in the input means;
- a **fourth step** ("d") which consists in : testing whether the number of pulses stored in the **processing unit** is equal to "0"; and if this number is equal to "0", setting at "1" a change of direction indicator stored in the **processing unit**, and repeating the **second step**;
- a **fifth step** ("e") which consists in : testing whether the change of direction indicator is equal to "1"; and if this indicator is

equal to "1" transferring the direction stored in the input means into the **processing unit**, storing it in the **processing unit** as a scrolling direction, and setting at "0" the change of direction indicator stored in the **processing unit**;

- a sixth step ("f") which consists in: testing whether the number of pulses stored in the **processing unit** is less than the predetermined number of pulses; if the number of pulses stored in the **processing unit** is less than the predetermined number of pulses, providing the number of pulses stored in the **processing unit** and the scrolling direction to the control means, in order to drive the **display** means to **display** the selected item of data, so that the number of steps effected in accordance with this scrolling direction during this **display** change corresponds to the number of pulses stored in the **processing unit**, and repeating the **second step**; and

- a seventh step ("g") which consists in: providing the predetermined number of steps and the scrolling direction stored in the **processing unit** to the control means, in order to drive the **display** means to **display** the first item of data of the sub-set which, in accordance with the scrolling direction, follows the presently displayed item of data, and repeating the **second step**.

3. Selection method according to claim 2, characterised in that the **processing unit** further includes memory means arranged so that they can receive and store the set of data.
4. Selection method according to claim 3, characterised in...of a day, and the predetermined order being that of the passage of time.
9. Selection method according to claim 8, characterised in that the **processing unit** is arranged so that it can also store a predetermined duration, and include :
 - first counting means arranged so that they can count a duration, this...

...the duration counted by the first counting means is greater than the predetermined value.

10. Selection method according to claim 9, characterised in that the **first step** is followed by an eighth step ("H") which consists in setting at "0", in the first counting means, the duration counted by these means; and in that the **second step** is replaced by a ninth step ("B") which consists in :
 - testing whether the duration counted by the first counting means is greater than the predetermined...

...steps stored in the second counting means; and

- testing whether the control means are being activated; if the control means are being activated, repeating the **first step**, the eighth step and the ninth step.

11. Selection method according to claim 10, characterised in that the sixth step is replaced by a tenth step ("F") which consists in: testing whether the number of pulses stored in the **processing unit** is less than the predetermined number of pulses; if the number of pulses stored in the **processing unit** is less than the predetermined number of pulses, providing the number of pulses stored in the **processing unit** and the scrolling direction to the control means, in order to drive the **display** means to **display** the selected hours and minutes, so that the number of steps effected in accordance with this scrolling direction during this **display** change corresponds to the number of pulses stored in the **processing unit**; adjusting said

number of steps counted following the activation of the control means; and repeating the eighth step and the ninth step; and
- the seventh step is replaced...

...subtracting the number of steps counted from the predetermined number of steps; providing the result of this subtraction and the scrolling direction stored in the **processing unit** to the control means, in order to drive the **display** means to display a change of time zone in accordance with the scrolling direction; while re-establishing the initial minute **display** which is the minute **display** as soon as the number of steps counted is no longer equal to "0"; setting at "0" the number of steps counted in the second...

37/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

Broadcasting reception apparatus and data broadcasting
Rundfunkempfangsvorrichtung und Verfahren zur Verbreitung von Daten
Dispositif de reception d'une emission et procede de diffusion de donnees
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 889645 A2 990107 (Basic)
EP 889645 A3 990120

...ABSTRACT A3

A broadcasting reception apparatus includes a **display** unit for presenting a **display** showing a plurality of channels, with which the user can recognize whether decoding software programs for decoding program signals being currently broadcast via each channel...

...SPECIFICATION a library buffer holding the libraries received by the library receiver 23; 25, a data receiver receiving broadcast signals of a program; and 26, a **processing unit** decoding the program signals received by the data receiver 25, using the library held by the library buffer 24.

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing...

...CLAIMS said library buffer holds decoding software programs for decoding program signals being transmitted via each of said plurality of channels, or not; and
a channel **display** unit for presenting a **display** based on a result of the decision by said checker, the **display** making it possible to recognize whether said library buffer holds decoding software programs for decoding program signals being transmitted via each channel, or not.

2...

...does not hold decoding software programs, predicting time which it takes to obtain the decoding software program by said program obtaining unit; and
a channel **display** unit for presenting a **display** based on a result of the decision by said checker, the **display** making it possible to recognize whether said library buffer holds a decoding software program for decoding a program signal being transmitted via each channel, or...

...incidence of the decoding software being provided by broadcasting.

5. The broadcasting reception apparatus of any of claim 1 and claim 2 wherein said channel **display** unit presents the channel **display** on an EPG **display** screen used for selecting

receiving channels.

6. The broadcasting reception apparatus of any of claim 1 and claim 2 wherein said channel **display** unit presents the channel **display** on a portion of the **display** screen while said broadcasting reception apparatus **displays** a program on a **display** screen, or on a **display** unit set up apart from said broadcasting reception apparatus.
7. A broadcasting reception apparatus receiving broadcast signals transmitted with a data broadcasting method of transmitting...

...unit, and storing the decoding software programs in said library buffer.

8. The broadcasting reception apparatus of claim 7 wherein said download priority order determining **unit** counts up the **number** of programs decoded by each decoding software program from a present time to a predetermined time after, using a library EPG, and determines the order...

...channels listened or watched by the user, as the audience tendency.

12. The broadcasting reception apparatus of claim 10 wherein said download priority order determining **unit** uses the **number** of times of audience of channels listened or watched at the same time in the past, as the audience tendency.
13. The broadcasting reception apparatus...from a cell to one of cells adjacent to the former cell by one operation of a remote control, said broadcasting reception apparatus comprising:
a **display controller** for controlling the **display** of an EPG picture in a way in which cells of the channels, via which program signals transmitted are decoded with the same decoding software...

...from a cell to one of cells adjacent to the former cell by one operation of a remote control,
said broadcasting reception apparatus comprising:
a **display controller** for controlling the **display** of an EPG picture in a way in which cells of the channels, via which program signals transmitted are decoded with decoding software programs stored...

...to the plurality of channels being recursively disposed in an mXn matrix (m and n are natural numbers) on an EPG picture displayed on a **display** screen,
a remote control having input keys arranged in an mXn matrix,
a receiving channel being selected by, after cells are continually selected one time...kinds of broadcasting formats, and transmitting decoding software programs via a plurality of channels other than the former plurality of channels, said method comprising:
a **first step** for calculating the number of programs to be decoded by each decoding software program at a certain time, using library EPG data showing decoding software programs for decoding programs transmitted via the former plurality of channels, along the time axis; and
a **second step** for providing the plurality of decoding software programs, the number of each decoding software program to be provided being determined according to the ratio of the number of programs calculated in said **first step**.

21. The data broadcasting method of claim 20 wherein the plurality of decoding software programs are distributedly provided, depending on the number of each decoding...

...kinds of broadcasting formats, and transmitting decoding software

- programs via a plurality of channels other than the former plurality of channels, said method comprising:
- a **first step** for calculating the number of programs to be decoded by each decoding software program at a certain time, using library EPG data showing decoding software programs for decoding programs transmitted via the former plurality of channels, along the time axis;
 - a **second step** for calculating the total audience rates of respective programs to be decoded with each of the plurality of decoding software program; and
 - a **third step** for providing the plurality of decoding software programs, the number of each decoding software program to be provided being determined according to the ratio of values resulting from multiplying the number of programs calculated in said **first step** and the total audience rate calculated in said **second step**.
23. The data broadcasting method of claim 22 wherein the plurality of decoding software programs are distributedly provided, depending on the number of each decoding...

DERIVATIVES HAVING DEMAND-BASED, ADJUSTABLE RETURNS, AND TRADING EXCHANGE THEREFOR

PRODUITS DERIVES PRESENTANT DES RENDEMENTS AJUSTABLES BASES SUR LA DEMANDE ET ECHANGES COMMERCIAUX ASSOCIES

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200385491 A2 20031016 (WO 0385491)

Publication Year: 2003

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... units by at least one trader. In alternative further preferred embodiments, the step of calculating Credit-Capital-At-Risk includes the use of the Credit-Capital-At-Risk **Value-At-Risk** method, the Credit-Capital-At-Risk Monte Carlo **Simulation** method, or the Credit-Capital-AtRisk Historical Simulation method. In preferred embodiments of a method for conducting demand-based trading of the present invention, at...

...return of the set of desired returns is responsive to a subset of the designated set of defined states. In an alternative preferred embodiment, the **set** of desired - 16 returns approximately **corresponds** to expected **returns** from a set of defined states of a prespecified investment **vehicle** such as, for example, a particular call option. In preferred embodiments of a method for conducting demand-based trading of the present invention, the allocating...

...state investment that designates a set of desired returns to the plurality of defined states. In a further preferred embodiment, the allocating step includes the **step** of solving a **set** of simultaneous equations that relate traded amounts to unit payouts and payout distributions; and the calculating step and the distributing step are responsive to the...

...at least one of these defined states corresponds to at least one possible outcome of an event of economic significance; (b) monitoring the relative number **of** value units invested in each of the defined states; and (c) estimating, responsive to the monitoring step, the probability that a selected defined state will...

...each of the defined states corresponds to a possible state of a selected financial product when each of the termination criteria is fulfilled. The monitoring **step** includes monitoring **the** relative number of value units invested in each of the defined states. The estimating step includes estimating, responsive to the monitoring step, the probability that...

...for promoting liquidity in a demand-based trading method includes the step of hedging. The hedging step includes the hedging of a trader's previous **investment** of value **units** by making a new investment of value units in one or more of the defined states not invested in by the previous investment. A preferred...

...at least one of the defined states; and (c) allocating a payout to each investment. The allocating step is responsive to the total number of

the value units invested in the defined states during each of the trading periods, the relative number of the value units invested in each of the defined states during...

...criteria, the conditional investment 19 responsive to the computing step. In such embodiments, the computing step is responsive to the total number of value units invested in the plurality of defined states and the relative number of value units invested in each of the plurality of defined states. Such embodiments contemplate, among other implementations, a market or exchange (again without traditional sellers) in which investors can make and execute conditional or limit orders...

...means for allocating a payout to each investment. This allocation is responsive to the total number of value units invested in the defined states, the relative number of value units invested in each of the defined states, and the identification of the defined state that occurred upon fulfillment of all of the ten-nination criteria. An additional preferred embodiment of a system of the present invention

...

...the trade status database, the demand-based transaction. - 20 In further preferred embodiments of a demand-based trading apparatus of the present invention, maintaining the trade status database includes (a) establishing a contingent claim having a plurality of defined states, a plurality of predetem-iined termination criteria, and at least one trading period, wherein each of the defined states corresponds to at least one possible outcome of an...

...based transaction includes accepting, during the trading period, the investment of value units by one of the plurality of traders in at least one of the plurality of defined states; In an alternative further preferred embodiment of a demand-based trading apparatus of the present invention, maintaining the trade status database includes (a) establishing a contingent claim having a plurality of defined states, a plurality...

...responsive to the total number of the value units invested in the plurality of defined states during each trading period and responsive to the relative number of the value units invested in each of the plurality of defined states during each trading period, finalized returns at the end of each trading period; and (d) determining, responsive to an identification of the defined state that occurred...

...state investment that specifies a desired payout distribution and a set of constituent states; and maintaining the trade status database includes allocating, responsive to the multi-state investment, value units to the set of constituent states to create the desired payout distribution. Such demand-based transactions may also include multi-state investments that specify the same payout if any of a designated set of states occurs upon fulfillment of the termination criteria. Other demand-based transactions...

...for conducting demand-based trading includes the steps of (a) establishing a plurality of states, each state corresponding to at least one possible outcome of an event (whether or not such event is an economic event); (b) receiving an indication of a desired payout and an indication of a selected outcome, the selected outcome corresponding to at least one of the plurality of states; and (c) determining an investment amount as a function of the...

...a set of one or more contingent claims, the set approximating or replicating a financial product or derivatives strategy, each contingent claim in the set having an investment amount and a selected outcome, each investment amount being dependent upon one or more parameters of a financial product or derivatives strategy and

37/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

METHODS AND APPAREILS FOR RATE MATCHING AND DECODING
PROCEDE ET APPAREILS D'ADAPTATION ET DE DECODAGE DE DEBIT
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200350992 A1 20030619 (WO 0350992)
Publication Year: 2003

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... complexity. Finally, in case of $A(N)=0$ (i.e. $C(N)=M$), there is even no need at all to implement the adjusting step/unit.
Preferably, the number N of fill bits is selected according to claims 6 and 29, i.e. such that the (resulting, i.e. increased) size $C(N)$ of...0 fill bits have been inserted at the transmitting side according to the first aspect of the invention, the second object is achieved by a **first step** of channel decoding said received data block comprising C soft values (in ...decoded data block comprising said K output bits and said number N of decoded fill bits corresponding to said (N) fill bits, followed by a **second step** of removing (deleting, puncturing) said (N) decoded fill bits from said decoded data block, thereby creating said output data block comprising said K output bits...one (or several) antenna(s) 5, an antenna duplex filter 6, a radio frequency receiver part 7, a radio frequency transmitter part 8, a baseband **processing unit** 9 and an interface 10. In case of a base station, the interface is an interface towards a controller controlling the operation of the base station, while in case of a mobile terminal, the interface 10 includes a microphone, a loudspeaker, a **display** etc., i.e. components necessary for the user interface.
The present invention relates to the baseband **processing unit** 9. The skilled person will readily appreciate that instead of transceivers each having a common baseband **processing unit** for both the transmission and the reception branches, in uni-directional (broadcasting) communication systems, there are transmitters each including a first baseband **processing unit** for the transmission branch only and separate receivers each including a second baseband **processing unit** for the reception branch only. The invention applies to all such baseband **processing units**.
The person skilled in the art will also appreciate that such baseband **processing units** can be implemented in

block comprising...the same numerals are used.
Figure 7a provides a block diagramme of parts of the reception branch of a transceiver's (or receiver's) baseband processing unit. This block diagramme is adapted to fill bits "mode b", i.e. it is based on the assumption that in the transmitter, N>0 fill...turbo coding (TC) proposals submitted to ETSI for WCDMA standardisation. The most illustrative simulation results are provided in the sequel.

Simulation result SI:

Figure 8 displays the bit error rates (BER, solid lines) and block error rates (BLER, dashed lines) in terms of Eb/NO for a packet service ("UDD144") with...

37/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

DIGITAL OPTIONS HAVING DEMAND-BASED, ADJUSTABLE RETURNS, AND TRADING EXCHANGE THEREFOR

OPTIONS NUMERIQUES A RETOURS AJUSTABLES BASEES SUR LA DEMANDE ET BOURSE D'ECHANGES COMMERCIAUX AFFERENTE

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200323575 A2 20030320 (WO 0323575)

Publication Year: 2003

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... by a plurality of traders in the defined states; and (c) allocating a payout to each investment. The allocating step is responsive to the total number of value units invested in the defined states, the relative number of value units invested in each of the defined states, and the identification of the defined state that occurred upon fulfillment of all of the termination criteria. An...by multiple traders in the defined states. The allocating step includes allocating a payout to each investment. This allocating step is responsive to the total number of value units invested in the defined states, the relative number of value units invested in each of the defined states, and the identification of the defined state that ...the termination criteria is zero, and the sum of the payouts to all of the investments is not greater than the value of the total number of the value units invested in the defined states. In a further preferred embodiment, the sum of the values of the payouts to all of the investments is equal...preferred embodiments of a method for conducting demand-based trading of the present invention, the allocating step includes the steps of (a) calculating the required number of value units of the multi-state ...and at least one of these defined states corresponds to at least one possible outcome of an event of economic significance; (b) monitoring the relative number of value units invested in each of the defined states; and (c) estimating, responsive to the monitoring step, the probability that a selected defined state will be the...corresponds to a possible state of a selected financial product when each of the termination criteria is fulfilled. The monitoring step includes monitoring the relative number of value units invested in each of the defined states. The estimating step includes estimating, responsive to the monitoring step, the probability that a selected defined state ...traders in at least one of the defined states; and (c) allocating a payout to each investment. The allocating

step is responsive to the total **number** of the value **units** invested in the defined states during each of the trading periods, the relative **number** of the value **units** invested in each of the defined states during each of the trading periods, and an identification of the defined state that occurred upon fulfillment of...set of defined states; and (c) allocating a payout to each investment. In such a preferred embodiment, the allocating step is responsive to the total **number** of value **units** in the plurality of defined states, the relative **number** of value **units** invested in each of the defined states, and an identification of the defined state that occurred upon the fulfillment of all of the ten-nination...of all of the termination criteria, the conditional investment responsive to the computing step. In such embodiments, the computing step is responsive to the total **number** of value **units** invested in the plurality of defined states and the relative **number** of value **units** invested in each of the plurality of defined states. Such embodiments contemplate, among other implementations, a market or exchange (again without traditional sellers) in which...possible outcome of an event of economic significance; and (b) means for allocating a payout to each investment. This allocation is responsive to the total **number** of value **units** invested in the defined states, the relative **number** of value **units** invested in - 21 each of the defined states, and the identification of the defined state that occurred upon fulfillment of all of the termination criteria...when each of the termination criteria is fulfilled; and (b) means for allocating a payout to each investment. This allocation is responsive to the total **number** of value **units** invested in the defined states, the relative **number** of value **units** invested in each of the defined states, and the identification of the defined state that occurred upon fulfillment of all of the termination criteria. A...value units by one of the plurality of traders in at least one of the plurality of defined states; (c) calculating, responsive to the total **number** of the value **units** invested in the plurality of defined states during each trading period and responsive to the relative **number** of the value **units** invested in each of the plurality of ...value units by one of the plurality of traders in at least one of the plurality of defined states; (c) calculating, responsive to the total **number** of the value **units** invested in the plurality of defined states during each trading period and responsive to the relative **number** of the value **units** invested in each of the plurality of defined states during each trading period, finalized returns at the end of each trading period; and (d) detennining...Book Optimization

7.8 Transaction Fees

7.9 An Embodiment of the Algorithm to Solve the Limit Order Book Optimization

7.10 Limit Order Book Display

7.11 Unique Price Equilibrium Proof

8 Network Implementation

9 Structured Instrument Trading

9.1 Overview: Customer Oriented DBAR-enabled Products

9.2 Overview: FRNs...the

payout per unit of investment in state i should state occur ("unit payouts")

R represents a matrix with n rows and n columns where **element** rij is the

return per unit of investment in state 1 should state i occur, i.e., rij= 7T_{i,j}- I

("unit returns")

...Other DRFs will be apparent to those of skill in the art from review of this specification and practice of the present invention.

amount of the hedge investment in the complement states pursuant to the **first step** is calculated as

$$ac = aH * TC$$

TH

- 112 where ac is amount of the hedcye investment in the complement states, (XH'S the amount

t...Tc is the existing amount invested in the complement states, and TH is the amount invested the states to be hedged, exclusive of aH ' The **second step** involves allocating the hedge investment arrioner the complement

0

states, which can be done by allocating et, among the complement states in proportion to the...

...already invested in each of those states. An example of a four-state group of DBAR contingent claims according to the present invention illustrates this **two-step** hedging process. For purposes of this example,

ID

the following assumptions are made: (i) there ...be hedged, I -state investment of \$10, is the quantity TH as I.e., states I and 2, exclusive of the multi defined above. The **first step** in a preferred embodiment of the **two-step** hedging process is to compute the amount of the hedge investment to be made in the complement states. As derived above, the amount of the existing trades, i.e., $\$10 * (\$70 + \$40) / (\$46.1538 + \$73.84615) = \9 The **second step** in this process is-to allocate this amount between the two complement states, i.e., states 3 and 4. Following the procedures discussed above for...rate (a traditional market option) over a two day period during which the underlying exchange rate changes by one yen per dollar. In this example, **two**

trading periods are assumed for the group of DBAR contingent claims Traditional Option: European Digital Option

Payout of Option: Pays 100 million USD if exchange...and conditions of Example 3. 1.1 are generally used for the group of contingent claims on MSFI common stock, except for purposes of brevity, only **three** states are presented in this Example 3 20: (0,83], (83, 88], and (88,00]. Also in this Example 3 20, invested amounts are in...invested in the state that did occur, divided by the total number of shares invested in that state. An indicative distribution of trader demand in **units** of **number** of shares is shown

below, assuming that the total traded amount is 100,000 shares:

Amount Traded in Number of Return Per Share if State Occurs

State Share Unit Returns in **Number** of

Shares

(0,831 17,803 4.617

(83,88] 72,725 .37504

(88, 001 9,472 9.5574

If, for instance, MSFT closes at...at least in theory, whether the final price of MSFT at the close of the observation period were 89 or 500. However, if the value **units** are **numbers** of shares of stock, then the magnitude of the final outcome does matter, since the trader receives as a payout a number-of shares which...obtain the standard deviation of returns for all investments in a group of DBAR contingent claims;

(3) adjusting the number resulting from the computation in **step** (2) for each

...of the financial products. A preferred embodiment of MCS methods to estimate CCAR for a portfolio of DBAR contingent claims of the present invention, involves **two steps**, as ...distribution, however,

HS uses historical data for the scenarios. In a preferred embodiment, HS methodology for calculating CCAR for groups of DBAR contingent claims uses **three steps**, described below. Step (1) involves obtaining the same data for the market-related events as described above in the context of CAR. In addition, to...As indicated above, an advantage of the digital options representation of the DBAR methods of the present invention is the presentation of an interface which **displays** bids and offers and therefore, by design, allows users to make investments In sets of DBAR contingent claims whose P&L scenarios are comparable to... the current

ilibrium "price" for the option, spread, or strip specified in the order.

equi

6.8(6) With the identified order, find the maximum **number** of additional **unit** lots ("lots") than can be invested such that the limit 64price" is no worse than the equilibrium "price" with the chosen maximum **number** of **unit** lots

added. The maximum number of lots can be found by (i) using the method of binary search, as described in detail below, (11) trial...2, ..., m. k_i is a natural number so $k_i > 0$ $i=1, 2, \dots, m$. e: a vector of ones of length m ($m \times I$ **unit** vector)

n: **number** of orders

37/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/7 (Item 7 from file: 349)

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NEGOTIATING PLATFORM

PLATE-FORME DE NEGOCIATION

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200277759 A2-A3 20021003 (WO 0277759)

Publication Year: 2002

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... and wherein said negotiator is operable to sum said variables to determine a satisfaction level for said objective. Preferably, said party goal program **unit** is operable to set a requirement of a minimum number of satisfied relationships for use by said negotiator. Preferably, said party input unit is further opt...one level to another level only following acceptance by said parties of an offer regarding a previous level, and

1 7

use said stay close **processor** to produce a first Offer for each subsequent level, thereby to arrive at said outcome.

Preferably, said negotiator comprises a constraint updater for updating constraints...in respect of an outcome, the goal program unit comprising a Party input unit for allowing a party to input values., said goal program **unit** being operable to translate said values into objective functions and constraints on said objective functions within said goal program, and a negotiator, comprising a solution...

...close processor to produce a first offer for each subsequent level.

According to a fifteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided 3. platform for joint **processing** of goal programs to produce an outcome, the platform comprising:

a party goal program unit for formulation of at least one local goal program, a...offer. It will be appreciated that when both parties accept aio.oMr, then the negotiation is complete. The negotiator 16 preferably comprises a trade-off **unit** 22 which has a number of tasks involving the variables associated with the various objective fims@,tions. In certain cases it is able to identify...as a constraint into the goal program. Subsequent to and consequent on the evaluation of the goal program with the new constraint, the stay close **processor** 70, which is connected to the value improver 74, applies the gap proportion in the appropriate direction to provide an improved offerThe stay close processor...

...value changes therebetween, and preferably assigns weights to the various changing variables. The weight is subsequently used in providing an improved offer. The stay close **processor** 70 preferably selects the magnitude of the weights in accordance with the amount of change applied by the opponent, so -that the use of the...able to find an intermediate value and the value increaser preferably includes a facility for this.

The active bid monitor 124 optionally comprises an output **unit** 134 for

revealing to the remote parties how many other remote parLies currently remain in the negotiations. The information may be ...partys own . goal program, There is no point continuing if the current value exceeds the constraints of the local goal, pr(gr=. An active bid **unit** 144 stores the **number** (and identities if available) of remote parties remaining in the negotiations. A drop outbunction 146 calculates a drop out Probability as a function of the... as possible, is subject to the directives of the parties, as well as to any general laws, which may apply. When examining two intentions, the process'of reconciling the constraints rnay be considered to be a form of "-fitting" to these constraints, Abstractly, this process fits the component structure of one...of intentions that will run in the system in -parallel where each intention corresponds to a particular item in the catalog, The motivation -for the **first step** is to limit the number of items oii which negotiation will eventually take place. Since it is reasonable to think that in. most practical cases...to
(ii)

(Vi) if C, was exhausted, move to stage 2 of the negotiations
(Vii) Generate offer

Negotiation Stage 2

The seller needs to backtrack **one step** to the -previous instance of stage I There, instead of finding the FIRST combination that mects his self-imposed restrictions, he needs to perform an...only mode" necessarily ireats a single attribute. hi Fact this attribute need not be the price attribute at all but may be any attribute that displays "price like" characteristics (i.e., it defines a "cost" to one party which equals the "benefit" to the other paity).

225

) a.., I am ready...as an example of a database (set of tables). Here, columns and rows play the same Yole as in a relational table. Examples, shown below. **display** a possible interface for specifying constraints, preferences and trade-offs in Microsoft Excel.

Additional Functionality

I . Instead of a table of data, a ranking function...

DESPECKLING MECHANISMS PROVIDED THEREIN
SYSTEMES PLIIM D'ILLUMINATION ET D'IMAGERIE AU LASER PLANAIRES A MECANISME
DE DECHATOIEMENT INTEGRE
Patent, and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200243195 A2-A3 20020530 (WO 0243195)
Publication Year: 2002

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... on opposite sides of the lFD module, and (iii) a 2-D PLIB micro-oscillation mechanism arranged with each PLIM, and employing a phase-only LCD phase modulation panel as shown in Figs. IMF and 11G, a stationary cylindrical lens array, and a micro-oscillating PUB reflection element, configured together as...object illumination operations, as the PUB is modulated by the PUB modulation mechanism, in relation to the field of view (FOV) of each image detection **element** in the IFD subsystem of the PLIIM-based system; Fig. 1125L1 is a perspective view of a PLIUM-based system of the present invention embodying...unit (as shown in Fig. 9) and three modified PLIIM-based PID units (without the LDIP Subsystem), wherein the LDIP subsystem in the top PID unit is configured as the master unit to detect and dimension packages transported along the belt, while the bottom PID unit is configured as a slave unit to view packages through a small gap between conveyor belt sections and the side PID units are configured as...

...structure of each slave unit, thereby enabling technicians to measure the pitch and yaw angle of the local coordinate system symbolically embedded within each slave **unit**; Figs. 32A and 3213, taken together, provide a high-level flow chart describing the primary steps involved in carrying out the novel method of controlling...an optical assembly that operates in accordance with the first generalized method of speckle-pattern noise reduction illustrated in Figs. 111A through 113D, (2) a **LCD display panel** for displaying images captured by said engine and information provided by a host computer system or other information supplying device, and (3) a manual data...objects (i.e. bearing bar code symbols and other graphical indicia) through the fixed focal length/fixed focal distance image formation optics, and (iii) a **LCD display panel** and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIIN4-based hand-supportable imager;
Fig. 4OA2 is a block schematic diagram...

...symbol character data to a host computer system in response to the decoding a bar code symbol within a captured image frame, and (iii) a **LCD display panel** and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIIM based hand-supportable imager;
Fig. 4OA3 is a block schematic diagram...

...enabling transmission of symbol character data to a host computer system upon decoding a bar code symbol within a captured image frame, and (iv) a **LCD display panel** and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIIM-based hand-supportable imager;
Fig. 4OA4 is a block schematic diagram...

...enabling transmission of symbol character data to a host computer system upon decoding a bar code symbol within a captured image frame, and (iv) a

LCD display panel and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIIM-based hand supportable imager;

Fig., 40A5 is a block schematic diagram...

...enabling transmission of symbol character data to a host computer system upon decoding a bar code symbol within a captured image frame, and (iv) a LCD display panel and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIIM-based hand supportable imager;

Fig. 40B1 is a block schematic diagram...objects (i.e. bearing bar code symbols and other graphical indicia) through the fixed focal length/fixed focal distance image formation optics, and (iii) a LCD display panel and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIIM-based band-supportable imager;

Fig. 40B2 is a block schematic diagram...

...transmission of symbol character data to a host computer system in response decoding a bar code symbol within a captured image frame, and (iv) a LCD display panel and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIIM-based hand-supportable imager;

Fig., 40B3 is a block schematic diagram...

...of symbol character data to a host computer system in response to decoding a bar code symbol within a captured image frame, and (iv) a LCD display panel and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIB4-based hand-supportable imager;

Fig. 40134 is a block schematic diagram...

...symbol character data to a host computer system in response to the decoding a bar code symbol within a captured image frame, and (iv) a LCD display panel and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIIM-based hand-supportable imager;

Fig. 40CI is a block schematic diagram...

...objects (i.e. bearing bar code symbols and other graphical indicia) through the fixed focal length/fixed focal distance image formation optics, and (iii) a LCD display panel and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIIM-based hand-supportable imager;

Fig. 40C2 is a block schematic diagram image detection array with vertically-elongated image detection elements and variable focal length/variable focal distance image formation optics, (ii) an IR-based object detection subsystem within its hand-supportable housing for automatically activating...

...of symbol character data to a host computer system in response to decoding a bar code symbol within a captured image frame, and (iii) a LCD display panel and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLIIM-based hand supportable imager;

Fig. 40C3 is a block schematic diagram...

...enabling transmission of symbol character data to a host computer system upon decoding a bar code symbol within a captured image frame, and (iv) a LCD display panel and a data entry keypad for supporting diverse types of transactions using the PLUM-based hand-supportable imager;

generalized method of speckle-pattern noise reduction illustrated in Figs. H5A through H513, (2) a **LCD display panel** for displaying images captured by said engine and information provided by a host computer system or other information supplying device, and (3) a manual data...

...a despeckling mechanism that operates in accordance with the first generalized method of speckle-pattern noise reduction illustrated in Figs. II6A and II6B, (2) a **LCD display panel** for displaying images captured by said engine and information provided by a host computer system or other information supplying device, and (3) a manual data...

...a despeckling mechanism that operates in accordance with the first generalized method of speckle-pattern noise reduction illustrated in Figs. INA and 117C, (2) a **LCD display panel** for displaying images captured by said engine and information provided by a host computer system or other information supplying device, and (3) a manual data...comprising a dual-VLD PLIA and a 2-D CCD image detection array configured within an optical assembly that employs a spatial-only liquid crystal **display** (PO-LCD) type spatial phase modulation panel and cylindrical lens array to provide a despeckling mechanism that operates in accordance with the first generalized method of speckle-pattem noise reduction illustrated in Figs. 1I8F and II8G, (2) a **LCD display panel** for displaying images captured by said engine and information provided by a host computer system or other information supplying device, and (3) a manual data...

...a despeckling mechanism that operates in accordance with the second generalized method of speckle-pattern noise reduction illustrated in Figs. 1I14A and II14B, (2) a **LCD display panel** for displaying images captured by said engine and information provided by a host computer system or other information supplying device, and (3) a manual data...

...a despeckling mechanism that operates in accordance with the second generalized method of speckle-pattern noise reduction illustrated in Figs. 1I15A and 1I15B, (2) a **LCD display panel** for displaying images captured by said engine and information provided by a host computer system or other information supplying device, and (3) a manual data...

...despeckling mechanism that operates in accordance with the third method generalized method of speckle-pattern noise reduction illustrated in Figs. 1I17A and II1713, (2) a **LCD display panel** for displaying images captured by said engine and information provided by a host computer system or other information supplying device, and (3) a manual data...

...a despeckling mechanism that operates in accordance with the fourth generalized method of speckle-pattern noise reduction illustrated in Figs. 1I19A and II19B, (2) a **LCD display panel** for displaying images captured by said engine and information provided by a host ...despeckling mechanism that operates in accordance with the fifth method generalized method of speckle-pattern noise reduction illustrated in Figs. II21A and H211), (2) a **LCD display panel** for displaying images captured by said engine and information provided by a host computer system or other information supplying device, and (3) a manual data...

...despeckling mechanism that operates in accordance with the sixth method generalized method of speckle-pattern noise reduction illustrated in

each made from birefringent liquid crystal material. In the illustrative embodiment, phase modulation panel 701 is constructed from a conventional backlit transmission-type LCD panel. Under the control of camera control computer 22, programmed drive voltage circuitry 706 supplies a set of phase control voltages to the array 705...

...of speckle-noise patterns observed at the image detection array. In the case of optical system of Fig. II817, the following parameters will influence the number of substantially different time-varying speckle-noise patterns generated at the image detection array during each photointegration time period thereof: (i) the spatial period...of the cylindrical lens array ring structure; (iv) the tangential velocity thereof at the point where the PLIB intersects the transmitted PLIB; and (v) the number of real laser illumination sources employed in each planar laser illumination array in the PLIM-based system. Parameters (1) through (iv) will factor into the sample number at the image detection array can be expressed mathematically in terms of (i) the spatial gradient of the spatial phase modulated PLIB, and (ii) the...

37/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)
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CUSTOMER QUEUE MANAGEMENT METHOD AND DEVICE THEREFORE
PROCEDE DE GESTION DE FILES D'ATTENTE DE CLIENTS ET DISPOSITIF
CORRESPONDANT

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200197178 A1 20011220 (WO 0197178)

Publication Year: 2001

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description

... implementation of
a queue management system 200 according to the invention. A queue Management system 200 according to the invention will preferably comprise a central processing unit 201, a biometric scanner 210, a biometric identity database 220. The queue management system 200 will additionally also either comprise or simply be connected to...

...directed. It is to be noted that a and controls the flow of information between different units.

The biometric scanner 210 will provide the central processing unit 201 with a biometric scan. The central processing unit 201

will convert the biometric scan to a biometric identity, if the biometric scanner 210 has not already done this directly. The central processing unit 201 will then query the biometric database 220 to see if there exists an entry for the biometric identity. Then, in dependence on if there is a match or not and in dependence of a specific implementation, the central processing unit 201 will control and direct the user interface

232, the dispenser 234. the direction unit 240 and eventually provide an appropriate work station 250 with appropriate information. In some implementation the central processing

unit

201 will get feedback from a work station about, for example, the identity of a customer that can be used for updating the biometric database...

Claim

... biometric scanning unit,
129 user selection buttons either static buttons, dynamic buttons or a touch screen with or without biometric scanning,
130 user interface,
132 **display** of selection choices, either static or dynamic,
140 dispensing unit.

FIG 2 A block diagram of an implementation of the invention,,

200 queue management system according to the invention,
201 central **processing unit**,
210 biometric scanner,
220 biometric identity database,
230 selection unit,
232 user interface, at least input means for selection, possibly also static or dynamic **display** control of selection choices,
234 dispenser for turn **number**,
240 direction **unit, display**,
250 one or more service positions / work stations to where customers are directed.

FIG 3 a flow chart of a basic method to obtain a queue number/information according to the invention,

310 a **first step** of biometrically scanning a customer,
320 from the **first step** 310: a **second step** of determining a biometric identity from the biometric scan,
330 from the **second step** 320: a **third step** of searching a database of biometric identities,
340 from the **third step** 330: a fourth step, which determines if there is a match of the determined biometric identity with the biometric identities of the database,
350 a...

...to an appropriate work station.

FIG 4 a flow chart of one method to obtain a queue number/information according to the invention,

410 a **first step** of biometrically scanning a customer,
420 from the **first step** 410: a **second step** of determining a biometric identity from the biometric scan,
430 from the **second step** 420: a **third step** of searching a database of biometric identities,
440 from the **third step** 430: a fourth step, which determines if there is a match of the determined biometric identity with the biometric identities of the database,
450 a...

...to an appropriate work station.
FIG 5 a flow chart of one method to obtain a queue number/information according to the invention,
510 a **first step** of biometrically scanning a customer,
520 from the **first step** 510: a **second step** of determining a biometric identity from the biometric scan,
530 from the **second step** 520: a **third step** of searching a database of biometric identities,
540 from the **third step** 530: a fourth step, which determines if there is a match of the determined biometric identity with the biometric identities of the database,
94 from...

37/TI, PN, PD, PY, K/10 (Item 10 from file: 349)
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UNIVERSAL EPISTEMOLOGICAL MACHINE (A.K.A. ANDROID)
MACHINE EPISTEMOLOGIQUE UNIVERSELLE (ANDROIDE A.K.A.)
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9849629 A1 19981105
Publication Year: 1998

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... or moments of the ultimately real universe-in each of which a ray of light may be bent. This is why we cannot count the **number** of light rays impinging on or emanating from an object; only the transformation of the object exists in the infinity of moments of the universe...element is considered (e.g., in A + B or I am alive), the causal element is referred to as a literal, extant or intrinsic causal **element**, also shown in figure 156. In either case, the continuity of the universe on its causations is preserved, since the transformations of the universe are ...no problem epistemologically. When the predicate itself is viewed as containing the verb of the sentence, however, there exist no verbs in the same grammatical unit, or sentence-the silent one transforming the predicate and subject grammatically, and the denotative verb in the action of the sentence indicating what occurs in...the representation of a single moment or transformation of the universe (epistemic instance) in the embodiment of a single moment of a being. The causal **element** itself comprises any **number** of such instances of 1 5 the universe in transformation, each of which is a causation of the enabled universe in the enabler's knowledge...